The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,312.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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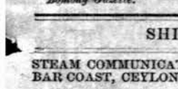
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Burmah, 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Lewis, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 31st August, at 5 P.M.

August.		September.
Leave Bombay.....31	Leave Negapatam 10	
Sept.		
" Carwar 2	" Pondicherry 11	
" Mangalore 3	" Madras 13	
" Cannanore..... 4	" Cocanada 15	
" Calicut 5	" Vizagapatam 16	
" Beypore 6	" Bimlipatam 16	
" Cochin 8	" Gopalpore 17	
" Tuticorin 9	" False Point 18	
" Colombo 7	Arrives Calcutta 19	
" Galle 8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	10
" Kurrachee	26	" Fao	10
" Guadur	28	" Bushire	12
" Muscat	29	" Linga	14
" Bunder Abbas.....	31	" Bunder Abbas.....	16
	Sept.		
" Linga.....	1	" Muscat	18
" Bushire	4	" Guadur	20
" Fao	5	" Kurrachee.....	22
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

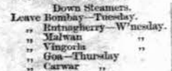
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.,

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
" Ratnagherry—Wednesday.	" Beypore—Wednesday.
" Malwan "	" Calicut "
" Vingorla "	" Tellicherry—Thursday.
" Goa—Thursday	" Cannanore "
" Carwar "	" Mangalore—Friday.
" Coompta "	" Coompta—Saturday.
" Mangalore—Friday.	" Carwar "
" Cannanore—Saturday.	" Vingorla—Sunday.
" Tellicherry "	" Malwan "
" Calicut "	" Ratnagherry—Monday.
" Beypore "	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.	

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,993 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain A. M. Lockie, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawur," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship PANDORA, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship Pandora.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship JOHN O'GAUNT, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned; and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

LYON & Co., Agents for Owners of the ship John O'Gaunt.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Bunting Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Bunting Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favors, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and a Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1869-70.

Patron,

His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

Vice Patrons,

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP of BOMBAY.

President,

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Vice Presidents,

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.

Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S., | M. Moll, Esq.,
R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., | W. Nicol, Esq.,
George Foggo, Esq., | W. Paris, Esq.,
Rev. W. Maule, | T. F. Punnett, Esq.,
A. Steinacker, Esq.

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.

Joint Secretaries,
H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.

Terms of Subscription.

Performing Members:
Rs. 20 per annum .....Tickets transferable.
Ordinary Members:
Rs. 20 an. entitling the holder to one seat ...
Rs. 30 an. entitling the holder to two seats... } Ticket not
Rs. 35 an. entitling the holder to three seats. } transferable.
Rs. 40 an. entitling the holder to four seats..

Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.

Ladies and Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE, }

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPEN on the 19th instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE.—As the terms of the proposal of Government to purchase the property of the Company have not yet been given in detail, the MEETING convened for the 19th instant WILL NOT BE HELD.

So soon as the offer has been definitely made, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be convened to consider it, of which due notice will be given to the Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, on account of the Cocoanut Holidays.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 18th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, a handsome SOCIABLE, in very good order, with glass frames for closing it up in the rains; and a pair of Grey ARAB HORSES, aged 4 and 5 respectively; together with a good set of English plated Harness. The horses are young and believed to be perfectly sound.

Price of turn-out Rs. 2,000. Apply to Dr. TURTON, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee.

SALE of LAND at CARWAR.—NOTICE is hereby given, that EIGHT BUILDING SITES, each measuring 86 feet by 80 feet, situated in the plot of ground known as "The Ten Acres," in the Town of Carwar, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Cutchery at Carwar, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of September next.

The terms and conditions of sale, as also plan of the ground, may be seen at the Superintendent's Office, Carwar.

F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector Canara, and President Carwar Municipality.

Carwar, 16th August, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, and No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

FRESH STOCK OF VERY BEST STATIONERY.

	Rs. a.
White Linear Note Paper.....per pack.	1 8
Coloured Ditto	1 8
Best ruled Foolscap .....per quire.	0 10
Best French Ditto ..... "	0 6
Blue Linear Overland Letter Paper ..... "	0 12
Cream Laid Letter Paper..... "	0 8
Linear Ditto ..... "	0 12
Lady's Visiting Cards .....per pack.	0 8
Gentleman's Ditto ..... "	0 8
Letter Copying Books, various sizes and sorts.	
Blank ruled Copying Books, Foolscap and Quarto sizes.	
Gum prepared in bottles .....price per bottle.	1 0
Pen Menders .....each.	5 0
Mitchell's Steel Pens of sorts .....per box.	1 0
Gillott's Ditto ..... "	1 8
Packets of green and red Ribbon for attaching papers..... .....per pack	0 8
Bazaar Books ..... each	1 8
Envelopes of all sizes, colours, and sorts.	
Tracing Paper .....per sheet.	0 12
Inkstands, Date Markers, and Slates in great variety.	

EXPECTED BY NEXT MAIL.

World of Fashion for July	0 12
Le Follett "	1 0
London and Paris Fashions "	0 12

Bombay, 18th August, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash, Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·360 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

introduced and prepared by

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.

Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. HENRY WALTER VIDAL is authorized to SING our FIRM per procuration.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. SAMUEL GILES has been admitted a PARTNER in the FIRM of Messrs. TYABJEE FRERES, Havre, from the 1st instant.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th August, 1869.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN H. WILLY, Professor of Music, having given great satisfaction by his former engagement of Artistes, has been induced to get out direct from London PERFORMERS of equal or even greater CELEBRITY for the COMING SEASON, due notice of which will be given. Mr. Willy has one advantage—his Father being one of the principal Violonists and Leaders in London. Parties engaged to come out to Mr. Willy may be depended upon as being legitimate and good.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of BOMBAY that he has OPENED a SHOP, at No. 5, Kalbadevie Road, for the sale, at moderate prices, of Sure WORKING BOXES in great variety, Chessmen, sets of English Alphabets, Toys, all made of Ivory, Ebony and Sandalwood, nicely engraved and beautifully ornamented, worth sending Home as presents. He has a branch shop at Surat near the Buxy's Duria Mahal.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Written TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to the 10th September, 1869, for SUPPLYING RUBBLE STONE for the base of the Mazoon Breakwater during the ensuing fair season, to the extent of 50,000 tons.

The work is to be commenced on 1st October.

Copies of the conditions can be obtained on payment of One Rupee each, and any further information can be had from the undersigned.

W. H. PRICE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Superintendent Kurrachee Harbour Works.

Kurrachee Harbour Works Office, Manora, 13th August, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—To BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of all the works of BRICKWORK, Masonry, Timber and Ironwork, &c., in the Sowda and Ravee Stations, between Bhoosawul and Boorampoor. The plans, specification, bills of quantities, and contract can be inspected at the Chief Engineer's Office at Bhoosawul, on and after the 25th current. Tenders must be submitted to the Agent's Office on 25th August next. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LE MESURIER,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO PERFORMING MEMBERS.

The FIRST PRACTICE MEETING of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, at a quarter past 5 P.M., and will last for about one hour.

The Music for practice will be shortly announced.

The Committee have made arrangements for a Musical Director for the Season.

The Committee trust that both Ladies and Gentlemen will assist in promoting the success of the Society by attending regularly at the Practices.

The dates decided upon for future Practice Meetings will be duly advertised.

A. WAKE,
H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35-0-0 per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company, on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in Liquidation.—A MEETING of Shareholders of the Eastern Insurance Company will be held at the office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1869.

E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in Liquidation.—A SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-six per share, will be PAYABLE to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1869, on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th August, 1869.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited. (in liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1869, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Liquidator's account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted, in order that a Return may be made thereof to the Book Keeper of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, for the dissolution of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 159 of Act X. of 1865.

CHARLES E. BENN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 14th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co. (Limited), No. 1 Church Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, 1869, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1869.

To declare a Dividend for the last half year ending 30th June, 1869.

To appoint Agent or Agents in room of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co. resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVAKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th instant, to the day of the Meeting, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th August, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June, 1869.

To receive Directors' Report.

To elect Directors for the ensuing year.

To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 30th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEWART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited.)—At a Meeting of Directors, held on 31st July 1869, it was resolved that in terms of clause 14 of the Articles of Association a CALL of Rs. 100 per share be made payable on the 1st day of September next at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing Resolution, Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE is made. Shareholders on the Calcutta Register are to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on the 1st day of September next, and Shareholders on the Bombay Register are to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into the same Bank at Bombay on the same day.

The Bank's Receipt should be presented at the Registered Offices in Calcutta and Bombay respectively, with the Share Certificates, for the enfacement thereon, of the payment of the Call.

ROSE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 31st July, 1869.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and of the Estates of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJEEWANDASS TOOLSEYDASS.

A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND is now payable on all admitted claims as follows:—

½ (half) per cent. on the separate Estate of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.

1½ (one and a half) per cent. on the separate Estate of Pranjeewandass Toolseydass; and

16 (sixteen) per cent. on the joint Estate of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and Pranjeewandass Toolseydass, lately trading under the name of Purshotumdass Heeradhumdass.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Sole Trustee.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st August, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. POUCHEL, for Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ, LAW STATIONER,

Begs to inform the Gentlemen of the legal profession that he has OPENED a LAW STATIONER'S OFFICE in Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

All descriptions of Writing work undertaken, on highly favourable terms, and the system on which he has made arrangements to execute all work entrusted to him, will not fail to ensure thorough and general satisfaction, either as regards neatness, correctness, expedition, or style of Caligraphy, which last will assimilate as closely as possible to that adopted by Law Stationer's in England.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

All descriptions of COMMISSION AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken on highly favourable terms, such as shipping, landing, clearing, purchasing, selling, and forwarding goods, &c., &c.; giving strangers and travellers all possible information in regard to the country, the prices of articles, and securing house accomodation. The field embraced by the Agency is a diversified one.

Up-country orders accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay promptly attended to.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application to the office.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS, of all sorts and grades, will be SUPPLIED at the shortest notice.

Satisfactory and efficient arrangements have been made to secure the confidence of the public in every respect.

THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ,
Registrar of Domestic Servants.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	" 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	" 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	" 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	" 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	23	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	" 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	" 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	" 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts .....each.	7	" 30

	SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	2	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

	TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	" 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	" 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	" 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	" 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	" 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	20	" 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets .....per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

	HAT DEPARTMENT.		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland / Egliston	Drab latest shape	19 0
	Jerome	Tall	
	Cantab		
	Isis	Drab	7 8
	Derby	and	
	Worthing	Black	
	Brighton		
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland / Eglington	The new shape / Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16 0

	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall.....per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex. Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0
BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm without any notable change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomd. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1975
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	690
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,620
20,00	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	355
40,00	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
12,5 0	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	260
27,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	145
60,00	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,640
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,000
10,800	1,000	650	,11-16	Do. New	650
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prem Land & Pier Co. Ld	275
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Managon Land	1,225
5,000	2,000	1,700	Nil	Port Canning	250

* For cash.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	790
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
720	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1,510
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,355
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£26	218.3.6	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

227				
198				
1120				
Par.				

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.

1,290

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Allbert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	5,000	850	300p.	Alexandra Press Co.	940
...	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
200	2,000	all	400p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	100p.	Do. New	380
500	1,250	all	1000p.	Colaba Press Co.	11,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	5,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,350
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	235

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	30 Jan.	'68	Bank of Bombay
25	183	...	Do. China
200	30 Sept.	'67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg
200	40 Sept.	'67	Brokers' Bank
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	East India Bank's
200	10 Feb.	'67	Indian Peninsula
200	63 May	'67	Royal Bank
130	66 Apr.	'67	Old Financial

55	
5—5½	
6	
15	
6	
15 –16	
6	
12	
8	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
5,000	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Williams, Captain, 8th (King's) Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Poona.

Philip, Captain, 8th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Middleton, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Regiment, on leave, from Cannanore.

Nanney, Assistant Surgeon, 31st Regiment M. N. I., on duty, from Berhampore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Sheppee, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Rajcote.

Davison, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Nanney, Assistant Surgeon, 31st Regiment, on duty, to Hingolee.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 17th August, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

1-8th King's—Captain Page, for 10 days, from date, on station leave.

3rd Light Cavalry—Colonel T. Loch, for 10 days, from the 16th instant, on station leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Burmah (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, July 27.
	Mola (s)	Winckler	Persian Gulf, Aug. 4.
	Jvodal Barry	Nacoda	Juddah, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Bennington	Stover	Calcutta.
	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Tenzey*, Nacoda, to Allepie and Singapore.

Ship *Meanscop*, Urquhart, to Monlmein.

Ship *Edward Percy*, Walker, to Madras.

The ship *Athene*, to Singapore, began to load yesterday :—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
11	Cheviot	Henderson	London.
	Nimrod		Negapatam.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 24th Aug., at 2 P.M.; the after-packe at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 20th Aug., at 2 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 5 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	...	Aug. 13	Friday	...	Oct. 1
,,	...	Sept. 3	,,	...	,, 15
,,	...	,, 17	,,	...	,, 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday	...	Sept. 3	Friday	...	Nov. 26
	...	17		...	Dec. 24
,,	...	Oct. 1			
,,	...	,, 29			

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follow :—

September 9th.	November 9th.
October 4th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

7th September.	6th November.
9th October.	4th December.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice :—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, their Mofussil Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednugur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and bunglly parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes; Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

Now ready
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following
AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language). Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway stations a decided means of extending their business.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Ieeb.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

POGSON—August 10th, at the Observatory, Nungumbaukum, the wife of N. R. Pogson, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—August 12th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Geo. Alves Thomson, Esq., Ex-Assistant Commissioner, Umballa, of a son.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.
FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.
All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869.

IN reviewing Dr. Smith's report on the drainage and conservancy of Calcutta, we expressed the intention of considering the measures of sanitation proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner for the improvement of the health of the city. That Calcutta is already committed to a drainage system—to a system of underground sewers, intended to convey night-soil, storm-waters, and house-slops, and that that system has been carried out to a considerable extent—is well known all over India. In view of being recognized as the first city of the empire, as the leader in sanitation as well as in joint-stockery and finance, it was ten years ago determined that Calcutta should be drained upon what was then regarded as the European system. By an underground sewerage system, by house closets, and a full supply of water, it was decided to do away with the tatty or halalcore system, and carry away the excreta in drains, which should have their outlet in a marshy tract situated two or three miles to the westward of the town. This marsh is known as the "salt lake." We should add that the "levels" of Calcutta, like those of Bombay, render pumping power necessary to bring the sewage to the outfall.

Now, the expense of such a system is by no means one of its least important features, and this, combined with the acknowledged difficulty of introducing a closet system into an Indian city, makes the present drainage scheme of Calcutta purely experimental. Ten years ago, when the scheme was first sanctioned, it appeared to satisfy the minds of those who were entrusted with the care of public health. Drs. Mouat and Norman Chevers have, we believe, all along protested against putting the excreta into the sewers; but their voices have exercised no influence upon Government or the Bench of Justices. And yet it is at this day the general opinion of sanitarians in this country that these gentlemen were right. Even Dr. Smith urges the dangers to be apprehended from the rapid decomposition of organic matters in sewers in Indian cities. He says:—"We must remember that some of the greatest authorities of the day believe and teach that cholera fungi *flourish* best where no *oxygen* is present; and, again, it is to be remembered that water at a high temperature favours putrefaction, that above 60 deg. Faht. it is a medium of active decomposition, the mean temperature of the surface water of the Hooghly being above 81 deg. Faht. everywhere between Calcutta and the sea, as determined from 350 observations made by Mr. G. A. Prinsep." On the subject of the ventilation of sewers Dr. Smith remarks that there is "the difficulty of accomplishing thorough sewer ventilation." Engineers have certainly failed in rendering sewage gases innocuous, and the danger in this respect is as great now as it was twenty years ago. These gases have refused to escape into streets and houses in any other way than as poisonous gases. But there has been no *difficulty* experienced in accomplishing *ventilation*, surely? The difficulty has been rather to prevent ventilation in places where it was never intended to be accomplished. Calcutta can afford nothing better than the usual street ventilators and house-pipes. The dangers of the former will be equal to the amount of failure in disinfecting the gases, and the latter (if they act outwardly) will poison the air of the high houses in consequence of their irregularity in length. We will say nothing now of the direction of the current of the gases in the Calcutta sewer system, except to remark,—as was recently done before the Drainage Commission in this city—that there cannot be an outward current in both the street and house ventilators.

During the immensely long time in which the Calcutta sewerage system has been in execution, the subject of carrying away the rain-fall of cities has frequently been discussed. There is the authority of Mr. Rawlinson, that a sewerage system should not provide for the storm-waters in Bombay. And there is the authority of Colonel Ewart that such towns as Oxford, Eton, Windsor, and Abingdon should be drained on the "separate system." Probably by the time the Calcutta drainage has been completed, it will be found that the present sewers are not only too large and too costly, but that for several months in the year the amount of empty space in the drains will aid materially in promoting putrefactive decomposition, and this during the hottest months of the year.

Setting aside these serious objections to the execution of a sewerage system on what is called the "European model," it has been proposed for Calcutta that the "salt lake area" shall be reclaimed by a private company, and the whole of the sewage and sweepings used in agriculture. Such a company was actually formed, and their project submitted and approved of. It is now again before Government and the public, and Dr. Smith informs us "that it is really necessary to regard it as so intimately associated with the Calcutta drainage scheme as to be almost a part of it." The works which this company propose to execute, and the amount of capital they intend to spend, make us exceedingly regret that their project should be "intimately associated with the Calcutta drainage," or associated with it at all. They propose to reclaim 44½ miles of swamp; to surround the land by necessary bunds; to have two pumping engines; to have a main irrigating and a main drainage channel between the two engines; to have two sets of channels to carry water or sewage above or below the surface; to construct the main irrigating channels by raising two embankments, fifteen feet wide at top, six feet high, and with slopes of two to one; to have drains corresponding to the irrigating channels; to make the main irrigating channels from ten to twenty feet wide at bottom, and five to six feet above the present surface level; to connect the main and minor channels by iron pipes fixed in brick-work, and crossing the drains, so as to pass through the embankment and over the drain; to arrange by stop-gates for the admission of sewage or water irrigation; to make main irrigation channels to the extent of fifty-five miles, and minor cuts for ninety miles. We have designedly omitted to quote the remaining eight items of the project, believing that enough has been given to class the scheme amongst those impracticable undertakings of which our own "Back Bay," and the Calcutta "Port Canning," are memorable examples. The company is intended to commence operations with a capital of Rs. 17,53,188—or, more correctly, they expect to expend this sum upon the works, and to "realize a net profit of rather more than 9·9 per ct. on the outlay." In August 1868, we are told "that the Justices are still prepared, subject to approval of Government, to grant to the proposed Salt Water Lake Company the concessions agreed on in 1865, but subject to the following conditions:—1st, that the company will pay the total expenses incurred on the square mile of of the salt water lake" (ground already reclaimed by the Municipality) "up to date of trasfer of that area to the company; 2nd, that the proposed company shall bring the area under cultivation within a reasonable time, to be hereafter settled, and in the event of their not doing so, the Justices shall have power to recall the concessions or re-enter on the salt water lake area; 3rd, that the concession of the sewage be limited for 50 years only."

With the lamentable examples of the wretched failures of joint-stock enterprise which have recently taken place in this country, we would ask whether it is possible to float the Salt Water Lake Company's project? The cost of the works to be undertaken by the company is said to have been "subjected to close scrutiny." Was this scrutiny undertaken before or after the commercial crisis which gave the death-blow to schemes such as this? Will the capitalists of Calcutta take up the shares? What margin has been given for failure of works? Is the net profit of 9·9 per cent. calculated upon the expenditure year by year as the works are going on?—*i.e.*, will the shareholders receive a profit of 9·9 per cent. on the amount of their paid-up capital during every year of the company's existence? Or will they have to wait for a dividend until the completion of the works, and a year or two after? By what standard was the "financial prospects" of the company "fairly weighed" to enable the Salt Water Lake Committee to arrive at the conclusion that shareholders "might reasonably expect" a profit of rather more than 9 per cent. on the outlay? In the absence of reasonable answers to these questions, it may well be doubted whether the shares of the company will be taken up by the investors of capital; and even speculators will hesitate to "go in" for the profits until the shares can be forced up to a premium.

That Dr. Smith should have considered it to be any part of his duty to recommend the salt water lake reclamation project to the Government of Bengal is much to be deplored. Government cannot stand too far aloof from speculations of this kind. It is their duty to discourage it by every means. The law relating to public companies requires immediate revision, and should be made more stringent than it now is. Promoters and directors should be made as responsible for the funds of public companies as are executors and administrators for the estates of dead men. A solemn trust is implied in each case, but the law that would punish a roguish executor with transportation allows a swindling director to escape unpunished. If, then, Calcutta cannot be drained without reclaiming the salt lake area, we would advise that the reclamation be executed—not as one large job by a public company—but acre by acre, either by the Municipality alone, or, what is better still, by the Municipality in association with a few practical men, who will doubtless be found ready to purchase their privileges on fair terms, as well as afford the benefit of their advice and experience in matters of detail.

In several places of Dr. Smith's report the complete subsoil drainage of Calcutta is spoken of as being part and parcel of the present drainage scheme. Very recently, Mr. Clark intimated that his sewers would carry off as much subsoil moisture as sewage proper, and, according to Dr. Smith, the "drains of the system will be laid at sufficient depth from the surface for the carrying out of the subsoil drainage." Colonel Hyde, too, remarks, "the subsoil of Calcutta will be efficiently drained, and it will give to every householder the power of draining (to a certain depth) the soil on which his house stands, and thereby of removing, in a great measure, the dampness which causes many ground floors to be at present uninhabitable." With the statements of all these authorities on subsoil drainage staring us in the face, we can scarcely venture to doubt that the subsoil of Calcutta will be thoroughly drained by the new system. The bricks of which the sewers are to be constructed are "to be glazed, or otherwise rendered impervious," and without some more satisfactory explanation than Dr. Smith has afforded us in his report, we are unable to trace the course of the subsoil waters into the sewers. Let us hope that this is the weakest point of our criticism on the Calcutta drainage scheme, and that it will be at once explained. Dr. Smith contends that the expenditure of a million sterling would not be too much if it only drained the subsoil of the city; hence our wish to be satisfied that the drains will carry away the deep waters which underlie Calcutta, and make it damp and unhealthy—the source of malaria and other sanitary evils.

Greatly as Dr. Smith is enamoured of Mr. Clark's drainage scheme, we think the report on the conservancy of Calcutta bears very distinct marks of the writer's fancy for the "dry, earth system." If no drainage scheme was under execution, if no enormous expenditure upon drainage works had already been incurred, and if the Municipality and Government were not committed to the present system of drainage, we entertain the greatest doubt whether the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal would be found recommending the "joint system" of sewerage as the most proper for a city such as Calcutta. With the knowledge of what is going on in Calcutta, the system, which is regarded as so full of promise there, finds few or no advocates here, while the conditions are more favourable in Bombay, surrounded as it is by a sea face and having a regular tide. The recommendations of the Sanitary Commissioner for the conservancy of the city while the drainage works are in progress are good, but expensive. It is proposed to increase the expenditure on conservancy to nearly one rupee per head of population, and to utilize the night-soil in plantain cultivation. Four square miles of ground are to be manured with the night-soil, and this area "ought to yield 12 lacs" per annum when it is cultivated with plantains. We leave to those curious in arithmetic to discover the number of plantains that are to be produced annually, as well as the number to be consumed by each unit of population. There are some singular errors of calculation in Dr. Smith's figures for the improved conservancy of Calcutta, one only of which have we room to notice. Twenty railway waggons are required for carrying the night-soil a distance of 18 miles. There is no provision made for spare waggons to supply the place of crippled ones; but the astonishing sum of Rs. 1,000 is set down as the cost of the annual repair of these twenty waggons: this is at the rate of 50 rupees for each waggon, or 83 rupees per month for the whole—a sum which would not pay an inspector of the work.

Ten years have elapsed since Calcutta commenced to execute her drainage system, and during that time the engineer has succeeded in completing about one-half of the works. The question naturally arises, Is Calcutta ten years in advance of other cities, or ten years behind them, in true sanitation? Day by day the "joint system" of drainage is losing ground with sanitary engineers, and even the "separate system" is regarded with suspicion in this country. While the discussion on the subject of scientific sanitation is losing nothing of its interest with the foremost hygienists of the age, it is the duty of Governments and Municipal Corporations to tread lightly upon the beaten track of past systems, and avoid incurring heavy financial expenditure upon works which may be universally condemned even before they are completed. Calcutta affords an eminent example of our sanitary axiom; even while we hear such men as Dr. Smith, Mr. Hogg, and Mr. Clark pleading in favour of deep covered sewers that will carry away a million of gallons of liquids per minute, and these liquids charged with all the filthy abominations produced by an Indian city, leaving the sub-soil drained, the city dry, the effluvia gone, and the atmosphere purified, we would be sceptical still, and demand further evidence that the expenditure of a million on drainage, and half a million on closets and house drains, will achieve all that its advocates and friends so readily and smoothly promise.

WE hear it rumoured that a somewhat new practice, on the part of the Secretary of State, is the cause of considerable inconvenience and delay in public business. The Government of India is now the channel through which all matters of great importance are communicated to the Local Government. In matters of imperial moment but in which Bombay has also a direct and, it may be, a large interest, although, of course, *the* despatch from the Secretary of State goes to the Supreme Government, it has generally been usual to send a copy to the Local Government. There is now, we hear, a change in that respect. What does it portend? At present a subordinate Governor has the privilege of writing direct to the Secretary of State. Is it intended to abolish this privilege gradually, by writing direct about trivialities only, such as the purchase of cloth for policemen's coats, and withholding graver documents dealing with Railways and Public Works? We hope we are misinformed, and that the India Office has not of late systematically omitted to send to our Government a copy of all despatches treating of matters in which Bombay is largely and peculiarly interested.

IT will be seen from a communication to the public, which we print to-day, that legal opinion, the best in Bombay, maintains the sound common sense view of their duties taken by the directors of our Presidency Bank at the last meeting. We could not see, at the time, on what ground Mr. Cleveland sustained his proposal, for the very documents he quoted told against him. The firm adherence of the directors to sound principles as shown in their proposal to pay over the premium on the reserved shares, when sold, to the Reserve Fund, cannot but augment the credit of the bank. All that now remains is for the shareholders to prove as wise as the directors; and we hope to see that on the 1st of September the shareholders will vote for the sale of the shares to the public, and for the proposed application of any premia that may accrue.

DR. LUMSDAINE'S reply to the objections raised by the Bombay Association against the practice of compulsory vaccination is now before us. It is a long, able, and convincing document, and must do great good.

WE are glad to learn that the Bombay Association have resolved, after much pondering, that vaccination should be enforced by law. This decision is creditable to their good sense. We have no doubt that the Act will be framed with great care and worked with tact and forbearance.

CAPTAIN C. A. C. HAWKINS, Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years.

THE services of the undermentioned officer have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department:—Lieutenant H. B. Abbott, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Acting Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, with effect from the 23rd July 1869.

THE furlough for six months granted to Captain R. L. Campbell, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, in Government G. O. No. 278, dated 7th April last, has been extended to one year, viz. 24th March 1870, under rule 9 of the Regulations of 1868.

A RUMOUR has been current in the bazaar for the last few days that Government want steamers to assist in the transport of troops during the coming "relief" season, and it has also been asserted that the Superintendent of Marine has been in private treaty for one of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers. Upon enquiry at the Dockyard we learn that there is no truth in the rumour. We hope that should Government require shipping, they will advertise for tenders in the public papers, and thus prevent the scandal and dissatisfaction that exist when tenders of this description are negotiated privately, more especially as there are several suitable steamers in port that have been lying idle for some time wanting employment.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has presented Captain Raynes, of the American ship Augusta, with a gold watch and chain, in recognition of this officer's services to the crew of the wrecked ship Futtel Mobarruck at sea.

CAPTAIN DALMAHOY is expected to succeed the late Captain F. C. Knyvett in the command of the Ajmere and Mairwarra Police Battalion, and Captain Stanley Clarke to succeed Captain Dalmahoy as Assistant Inspector-General of Government Railway Police, N. W. P.

WE observe that the only prisoner to be tried at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, N. W. P., to be held yesterday, was William Jervis, who was recently committed by the Magistrate of Allahabad, and charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain monies belonging to the Famine Relief Fund.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the "Pioneer" that the cases of cholera amongst Europeans (military) but including wives and children of soldiers, amounted on the 8th August to 238, at the following stations:—Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Lucknow, Seetapore and Morar,—of which 202 were fatal. Of these deaths nearly half, viz. 86, we are told, were at Allahabad alone.

PILGRIMS are not the only sinners who derive much comfort from pilgrimages. The annual visitors to Mecca this year, 110,000 in number, a great part of whom travel via Suez and Jedda, must bring the benefits of religion rather forcibly home to the steamer companies, and perhaps make them wish Mount Arafat could draw a lakh of worshippers towards it rather oftener. —*Pioneer.*

THERE is to be a fancy dress ball at Government House, Calcutta, early in January—and that, too, of unusual magnificence. But what does Paterfamilias say to it all? Dresses of the period are expensive enough in all conscience, but when it comes to costumes *a la* Marie Antionette and Queen Elizabeth—all ruffles, jewels, and "furbelows"—it becomes rather a serious matter. However, it will do good to trade.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

THE proposal from the Botanical Gardens, that the Agri-Horticultural Society should undertake an agency on their behalf for the sale of seeds, has received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Agri-Horticultural Society will receive a commission of 10 per cent. on the proceeds. This arrangement will doubtless bring about some reductions in the expenses of the Seed department of the gardens. —*Pioneer.*

AT the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India much more stringent regulations have been imposed for the registration of deaths occurring within all cantonment boundaries. The head of every house is to be made responsible for reporting within twenty-four hours to the cantonment magistrate, or, in his absence, to the officer commanding the station, any death which may occur in his compound.—*Pioneer.*

THE Duke of Argyll has, we are glad to hear, risen from the petty grievances of the Uncovenanted Service to a sense of the dignity and responsibility of his own high position. He has accordingly desired "that the consumpuon of quill pens should be curtailed and that of steel pens proportionately increased. All the superior officers of Government have been accordingly directed to make a *careful enquiry* as to this momentous matter.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST.

Latest advices from Paris state that Marshal Niel, French Minister of War, is dead.

Yesterday, being the Emperor's birthday, His Majesty published a complete amnesty for all political and press offences. The Emperor was suffering from rheumatism, and therefore delegated the Prince Imperial to distribute the prizes to the troops at Chalons. The French press generally approve of the senatus consultum as fully carrying out the reforms foreshadowed in the Emperor's message.

Empress Eugenie leaves Europe on her Eastern tour on the 23rd instant.

SPAIN.

Telegrams from Madrid announce that Carlist bands are still appearing in Spain. Numerous arrests have been made, and two Carlist chiefs have been shot.

It is said that the Government intend to offer the Spanish Crown to the King of Portugal.

The basis of the Iberian Union will be on the same principle as that between Austria and Hungary.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Budget has been published. It shows a deficit of two millions sterling.

The Grand Vizier has addressed a rebuking letter to the Viceroy of Egypt for inviting the foreign sovereigns to the opening of the Suez Canal in his own name instead of in that of the Sultan for the sake of negotiating commercial and other treaties, and also for incurring a great outlay in ironclads and firearms to the disadvantage of the Egyptian people who are suffering under heavy taxation, all of which acts are in violation of his duties as Governor of the Sultan's province of Egypt.

A strong feeling on this subject exists in Turkish circles. The great European powers have interposed their good offices, and it is believed that the Viceroy of Egypt will return a conciliatory and satisfactory reply, and that the matter will thus terminate diplomatically.

PERSIA.

Cholera is travelling south from Teheran and is raging at Shiraz and Ispahan.

Sir W. Baker, Lady Baker, and party start on their White Nile expedition about the 10th September next.

The name of the Honorable Lady Emily Eden appears in the Obituary of the week.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Baroba, with the outward Indian mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 8th instant. (Time omitted in transmission).

LONDON, 16TH AUG., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The ships City of Brussels, Nyanza, and Allan have arrived from Bombay.

BOMBAY MAIL.

The Boubay Mail of the 20th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

The s. s. Golconda, with the outward Indian mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 14th instant at 1

THE REVENUE LAW OF UPPER INDIA.

In the beginning of 1867, Mr. R. N. Cust, then junior member of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, submitted to Government a project, which he undertook to carry out, for the codification of the existing Revenue Law of Upper India, *i. e.*, of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Central Provinces. The proposal being made by an officer who possessed an intimate knowledge of the subject was received by Government with commendation. Mr. Cust commenced the work, and had made considerable progress in it when he was compelled to leave India, and resign the service, having taken the first step towards codification in bringing the existing law together in one volume, classified and arranged and accompanied with explanatory notices. He has, however, at the request of the Government of India undertaken to complete in England the work so well begun. The proposed Code will be simply a consolidation of existing Acts and Regulations and Rules having the force of law; any emendations that may occur to Mr. Cust will be separately submitted to the Government of India for consideration.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India have recently issued orders for the more extended employment of natives in the Forest Department, in furtherance of the views long entertained by the Indian and Home Governments. The Forest Department presents peculiar facilities for the employment of natives, and it is considered necessary to encourage their promotion to the higher appointments in the department. It has therefore been generally made known that henceforth all appointments of the Forest Department, including the highest, will be open equally to all, whether Europeans or natives, who may possess the needful qualifications, and who may have earned their promotion by faithful and efficient service, and that in the promotion of officers, as well as in their first appointment to the department, the same rules will apply to natives of this country as to Europeans. Practical effect is at once to be given to these resolutions, and whenever an opportunity offers, the names of deserving native subordinate officers are to be submitted for promotion to the rank of Assistant Conservators. The Government of India has also suggested, for the consideration of the local Governments and administrations, whether, in special cases, native gentlemen of practical experience, who are otherwise qualified, may not be appointed Assistant Conservators at once, without any previous training in the lower grades of the department.

The Secretary of State has already sanctioned a proposal made by the Government of India for recruiting the superior ranks of the Forest Department by the introduction of young men selected in England, and specially trained for the purpose in the State Forests of Europe. Fifteen young men are at present undergoing such a training; seven may be expected by the end of this year, and eight by the end of 1871; and from 12 to 16 four young men will be sent out annually for a series of years. This is only a temporary measure intended to be continued until a sufficient number of competent and specially trained officers has been secured to instruct the subordinate executive officers in their work. The executive branch of the forest service will be mainly recruited from among the natives of this country, and must eventually consist of men who have passed through a course of professional training—probably as apprentices in the forests.

All meritorious and competent native subordinates of the executive branch will be eligible for promotion to the lowest class of Assistant Conservators, and will then, in ordinary course, rise through the ranks of the controlling establishment.

The organization of the controlling establishment of the department has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and will consist of the following grades:—

		Rs.
Conservator, 1st Class	...	1,600
,, 2nd ,,	...	1,400
,, 3rd ,,	...	1,200
,, 4th ,,	...	1,000
Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade	...	900
,, 2nd ,,	...	700
,, 3rd ,,	...	500
Assistant Conservator, 1st Grade	...	450
,, 2nd ,,	...	350
,, 3rd ,,	...	250

A report by Mr. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, on the measures which appear to him suitable for giving effect to the orders for the employment of natives, has been circulated to all local Governments and administrations for consideration, and their proposals, in accordance with the requirements of each province, are awaited by the Government of India before effecting an organization of the subordinate forest establishment on a footing which shall be conducive to efficient management.

The above is official information.

MASONRY DAMS.

Colonel Fife, who is engaged in the great work of barrage at Kurrukwasla, has done good service by translating from the French the engineer's accounts of the dam at Furens, and M. Delocre's Memoire on the form of profile for masonry dams, and the Government have done a wise thing to publish the translation in the "Selections." A great deal of the work is purely technical, but the following, extracted from the account of the dam at Furens, will, we are sure, interest our readers. We should premise that the dam is 164 feet above the bottom of the gap it closes—a height which Colonel Fife justly calls tremendous:—

"The ground on which the dam of Furens is constructed is composed of mica-schist. The dam is secured to the sound rock by its foundations and its extremities. For its foundations all the detached or doubtful blocks were carefully removed until a seat of sound rock was obtained stretching across the valley. With regard to the sides, all the parts exfoliated from the effect of the atmosphere were removed as far as sound rock, for which blasting was necessary, and without forming anything regularly, the reclan-shaped hollows were filled with masonry to root the foundation into the rock. We may say that the masonry is as it were pressed into a vice, which renders sliding impossible, and the only movement which could occur is that arising from the settlement of the masonry itself.

"We think that *the founding of the masonry upon the sound rock on the bottom as well as the sides of the valley is for these works a sine qua non*, and if we do not meet with such facilities we must renounce the construction. M. Aymard has given us, in his interesting work on the irrigation of Spain, the history of the dam of Fuentes; this dam of 50 metres in height failed in 1802 at the base, the constructor having had an unfortunate idea of founding it upon piles in alluvial soil, instead of going down, whatever the cost, to the rock.

"The whole mass of the dam of Furens is executed in ordinary masonry, including the faces, for which the finest stones were reserved, and placed at random without regular courses, like simple masonry filling; it must, in our opinion, be necessary, in masses where there is a similar pressure of water to support, to avoid, with care, executing ordinary masonry in horizontal courses, and to leave projecting stones in all directions. Like a stone-cutter's yard, the platform presents the appearance of a field bristling with projecting stones, and the bond is secured in every direction. In a word, it is necessary to execute the masonry so as to make the mass as if of one stone, and it is to avoid any break in continuity that we adopted the lateral tunnels described in the first chapter. We should have regarded as a constant danger any opening in a dam of the height of that of Furens.

"One of the conditions essential in such masses of masonry is also not to employ materials of very different kinds. Ashlar masonry and block in course settles less than the rubble filling; we see in the sluices of canals the faces of ashlar or of block in course detach themselves almost always from the mass of the sluice sides after a certain number of years of use, and when the water introduces itself a little between the two kinds of masonry the faces are altogether destroyed by falling with the first frost. In walls not exposed to the action of the water the same phenomenon is produced, but to a less extent, and the faces of a wall may stand longer, although gently detached from the mass. In a wall of the height of that of Furens, and submitted to the action of the water, such disrupture was foreseen as inevitable. But we have, in our report upon the project, laid it down as a principal condition not to employ materials of different kinds, and to prescribe absolutely the masses of concrete which are often placed in the interior of walls to retain the water. That arrangement divides the wall into two parts by the separation between the concrete and the masonry due to the different degrees of settlement and to the want of bond of the two kinds of masonry, and neither of the two parts has the full thickness necessary to resist the pressure.

"The whole mass of the dam comprising the foundations and the faces is thus executed in rough rubble masonry. It is needless to say that this masonry must be constructed with the greatest perfection, and the supervision organised in such a manner that no cut stones can be placed without direction or control. In the parts where the excavation of the rock presented too regular a surface, we adopted the following process in order to establish a complete connection with the masonry; on the surface of the rock, which was cut in such a manner as to present angles, we spread a bed of mortar of the lime of Vassy, in which we planted the cut stones, which formed thus a field of projecting spikes fitted firmly against the angles of the rock. At the end of a few hours the stones were very firmly fixed in the rock by the setting of the cement, and we had thus an excellent hold for the mass of masonry which was interwoven with this base bristling with points.

"We thought at first that the up stream face must be repointed with Vassy cement to render it quite staunch; but this was only done for the lower part of the dam up to a height of about 15 metres, and we discovered afterwards, from successive trials, by admitting the water as the wall rose, that the joints executed with the ordinary mortar of the masonry (the lime of Theil and sand) were perfectly tight. The only parts of the dam that were made of ashlar are the edge of the top of the dam or terreplein, the plinths, the parapets, and the corbels of the down-stream face. The masonry was exposed to the action of the water as it rose. We allowed the masonry of one season to settle and grow hard until the following season, when it was submerged, and this plan was followed season after season. It was not till the end of the season of 1865 that we were able to commence the most serious trial, that is to say, that of the greatest height; at the commencement of 1865, the Furens was in high flood, and it filled the reservoir up to a height of 46 metres. In March 1866 that height was raised to 47 metres, that is to say the level of the part constructed during the season of 1865. These trials did not produce any movement in the mass, nor any leakage in the masonry or at the flanks. The only phenomena which they produced were the traces of dampness on the down-stream face without any actual leakage being apparent. This fact is explained by the settlement which must take place in such a mass, and by the porosity of the mortar and of the stone itself, which is only apparent when the masonry is exposed to a great pressure. A small drain had been formed at the foot of the down-stream face to gauge the leakage that might occasion a collection of water; it is at this moment quite dry, notwithstanding that there has been a mean head of 46·60 metres of water against the dam for about four months.

"To conclude, the results of the exposure to water of the reservoir of Furens are entirely satisfactory, and we may add that we hardly expected this: we thought that some serious leaks would have been inevitable on the lateral lines of junction of the rock with the masonry, the continuous settlement producing some disjunctions between the masonry and the rock, and we can only attribute the success here to the care with which the connection was made between the masonry and the rock. We ought, besides, to advise an excellent process against this lateral leakage, and which was employed on the reservoir of Furens: it is to close hermetically the ground near the dam on the up-stream side, and to cement with care all the fissures in the rocky slopes on which the structure rests. We also cemented as deeply as possible the joint at the angle formed by the face of the dam and the rocky slope, and this joint is covered again by a small pillow (or off-set) of 8 to 10 centimetres between the rock and the masonry; this is what the Romans did at the interior angles of their aqueducts, and they made likewise on the angle a quadrant in cement."

Our engineer readers will find this number of the Selections extremely useful; because the principles here enunciated and the experience stored up must apply to small works as well as to large.

MILITARY LABOUR IN INDIA.

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India bears testimony to the happy results of the Commander-in-Chief's experiment of employing European troops in large numbers on the construction of hill roads. The officer in command of one large detachment, consisting of about 650 men, thus engaged during the hot season of the past year, reports:—"The moral, physical and pecuniary advantages to the men cannot be over-estimated. Their behaviour was excellent, and they manifested great interests in the works." The Sanitary Commissioner, however, is of opinion, and the Government of India in the Military Department concurs in it, that this employment is useful only as a prophylactic, not as a curative measure, and that only already healthy men should be applied to such duties.—*Pioneer.*

YARKUND AND KASHGAR.

We *(Pioneer)* learn that the two enterprising travellers, Messrs. Shaw and Hayward, are now at Leh, the capital of Ladak, on their journey back from Yarkund and Kashgar. It appears they were most hospitably entertained during their residence in Eastern Turkistan, and met with the greatest civility from Koosh Begi and his subjects; but nevertheless they were kept under strict surveillance and not permitted to enter either of the two cities above mentioned. On arrival at Yarkund both were placed apart, and not permitted to hold any kind of communication with each other. Koosh Begi was at Kashgar and sent for Mr. Shaw to meet him at that place, whither he proceeded under a strong escort. He was well received, and in return for the Kangra teas presented by Mr. Shaw, Koosh Begi made him a few costly presents.

Koosh Begi appears to be as suspicious of us as he is of the Russians, and is anxious to keep both of us at arm's length. With the latter, however, he holds no communication or negotiations, and refuses all proposals for factories and commercial relations. He has his country well in hand, and is generally popular throughout his dominions. A line of forts has been erected along the Russian frontier, with which he hopes to keep them in check, but at the same time he is fully alive to the danger which threatens to overwhelm his sovereignty, immediately an advance is attempted on the part of the Russians, but there is no sign of hostilities or a collision taking place at present. As to a market for Indian tea, Mr. Shaw states, to use his own expression, that "the population of Eastern Turkistan are ravenous for it and like the green teas from the Kangra Valley uncommonly." A large kafilah is expected at Leh in a few days, from whence they will proceed to Palumpore in the Kangra Velley via Kooloo for the express purpose of being present at the fair to be held in November next.

BOMBAY.

Cocoanut Day.—The Small Cause Court will be closed on Saturday next on account of the Cocoanut holiday.

Goculdass Tejpall Charities.—Mr. Kahandas Tapidas has been appointed secretary to the Goculdas Tejpal charities.

Sub-Conductor P. Leonard, of the Commissariat Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the saluting battery on the occasion of the departure for Zanzibar of the Sultan of Zanzibar's envoys.

The s. s. Burmah, Captain Lewis, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with the following passengers:—Dr. Middleton, Mr. Yeaton, Mr. and Mrs. Maltend and child, Mr. A. Harvey, Dr. Nanney, Captain Letton, Mr. Gentes, and Mr. Stanbridge.

Examinations for the posts of Vakeel and Moonsiff.—We understand that, according to the new rules which are shortly to be published, the standard for the office of Vakeel in the High Court and Moonsiff will be the same.

Kulladghee Collectorate.—The weather report of the Kulladghee collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st July, informs us that there was a slight fall of rain in almost all the talookas, but that the crops were withering for want of sufficient rain. Cholera slightly prevailed in almost all the talookas.

The Union Bank of Bombay.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Bombay was convened, to be held yesterday, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the progress of the liquidation, &c., but, as is often the case with concerns the liquidation of which is nearly finished, no shareholders attended.

Brigadier General Adams.—We were glad to hear more favourable accounts yesterday of the health of General Adams. This distinguished officer is at present suffering from a severe attack of illness. The General and his aide-de-camp, Captain Angelo, are the guests of His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala. —*Deccan Herald*, August 18.

Mr. Nilkanth Anant Joshee, Dufturdar to the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, has been nominated "Karbari," or minister, to the native court at Kolapore. This is considered an unfortunate selection, as Mr. Joshee is a Brahmin of the old school, imperfectly educated, and attached to the superstitions of his people. The young Raja of Kolapore, it is feared, is not likely to benefit by the presence of such a minister.

Belgaum Collectorate.—We see from the weather report of the Belgaum collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st July, that there was a heavy fall of rain in the Beedee talooka. The fall was moderate in Sumpgaum and Belgaum, and partial in the remainder of the collectorate. The crops were doing well except in Purusgud and Huthnee, where they were withering from want of rain. Cholera slightly prevailed here and there. Fever continued in Beedee. The cattle disease was on the decrease.

Small Cause Court.—Yesterday, at the Small Cause Court, a case was called on before Mr. O'Leary, in which Khatree Dawood Sachoo was the plaintiff, and Memon Ahmed Malum & Co. were defendants. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 891-6-3, balance of an account for work and labour done by plaintiff as a dyer. The defendants appeared in person and admitted the claim. The court gave verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs. Mr. Judge, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff.

A Greedy Suitor.—In a case called on yesterday before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, a Hindoo sought to eject a Parsee tenant and to obtain also an increase of rent from him. The Judge (to plaintiff)—How can you claim two things? Plaintiff—Why not? The Judge—You can't eat with your two hands at the same time. Even if you are an Englishman you can't do that, unless you use fork and knife. Plaintiff—I have served him with a notice. The Judge—I see that, but you can't eject him out and demand more rent.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

Theft.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mohuna Raghoo was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a cow, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to a milkman named Shaik Haroon. It appears that on the 20th June 1868, the complainant missed the cow from his house at Mazagon. He made every enquiry for it, but in vain. On Monday last he found the cow in the possession of one Mahadhoo Ragtakoor, who had purchased it of the prisoner at Sion for Rs. 30 more than a year ago. The Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him Rs. 60, or in default to suffer three months' imprisonment. Rs. 30 out of the fine, if recovered, were to go to the purchaser.

An Undutiful Son.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Dadabhoy Byramjee, a carpenter, was charged with committing an assault against the person of his father, Byramjee Bomanjee. The complainant said—Prisoner is my son. I am a carpenter. Prisoner also is a carpenter. This morning, at 6 o'clock, when I was sitting on my verandah, prisoner abused me, pushed me down, sat on my person, and gave me several blows. I cried out, when the police came and rescued me. I had occasion to remonstrate with prisoner a few days ago owing to his immoral conduct in bringing a prostitute into my house.—The prisoner urged that the charge had been got up against him. The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the offence and fined him Rs. 10, and bound him over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE NEERA FOR SUEZ.

In addition to the passengers named yesterday, the following others have sailed by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Neera for Suez:—

Mr. C. F. Wormald, Mr. D. H. Wormald, Mr. Yeaton, Mr. Tremearne, Mr. Gilbert Little, Mr. Scabie, Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Rainford.

THE ELPHINSTONE COMPANY MEETING.

It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that as the terms of the proposal of Government to purchase the property of the Elphinstone Company have not yet been given in detail, the meeting convened for this afternoon will not be held. So soon as the offer has been definitely made, an extraordinary general meeting will be convened to consider it, of which due notice will be given to the shareholders.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1867, for the Bombay Presidency, who after two years' training in England have passed the "final examination," and for whom certificates of qualification have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners:

James Edward Murphy.	... 9,305
Andrew Wingate.	... 8,776
Fendall Lewis Charles.	... 8,246
Frederick Styles Philpin.	... 8,138
William Lee-Warner.	... 8,116
Edmund McGildowny Hope Fulton.	... 7,994
James Monabb Campbell.	... 7,774
Henry Reade Cooke.	... 7,113
James Henthorn Todd.	... 6,898
Charles Gordon Welland Macpherson.	... 6,477
George Clifford Whitworth.	... 6,401
Charles Palmer Bluett Wiltshire.	... 6,371
Thomas Henry Leach.	... 6,205
Thomas Hart-Davis.	... 6,175
Thomas Sharp Hamilton.	... 5,656
Henry Faure Aston.	... 5,433
Arthur Hamilton Unwin.	... 4,978

—*Deccan Herald.*

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A CARTING AGENT.

Yesterday Sorabjee Merwanjee appeared before Mr. Connon, in the Fort Police Court, and laid an information against Ardaseer Nusserwanjee for breach of trust of Rs. 2,352. He said he was employed as manager of the business of Byramjee Nusserwanjee, carting agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, who had a contract with that Company to deliver the goods brought by them to Bombay and receive the amount due for carriage by railway of the goods from the consignees thereof. He knew Ardaseer Nusserwanjee, who was employed in 1866 as a cashier by Byramjee Nusserwanjee to receive the amount of freight from the various consignees for goods consigned to them from up-country stations by the railway. During the months of April, May, June, and July 1868, Ardaseer Nusserwanjee, as complainant was informed and believed, and as the books and vouchers showed, dishonestly misappropriated or converted to his own use sums of money mentioned in the annexed to the information schedule amounting to Rs 2,352. He had accounted and paid to the Railway Company all the monies mentioned in that schedule. Complainant therefore charged him with criminal misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant under sections 403 and 408 of the Indian Penal Code, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension. A warrant was granted accordingly.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE P. & O. COMPANY.

THE PRISONER COMMITTED.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Cowasjee Jamsetjee was again placed before Mr. Connon on a charge of criminal breach of trust whilst in the employment of the P. & O. Co. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson for the defence.

Balerushna Hurryclunderjee, book-keeper in the Fort office of the P. & O. Company for the last fourteen years, identified some cheques produced by prisoner for stamps. The whole amount paid to prisoner for stamps, from 1st January 1864 to 31st March 1869, had been Rs. 24,621.

Cross-examined—Since witness had known defendant the character of the latter had been very good.

Eliuljee Shapoorjee, clerk in the Oriental Bank, spoke to the payment of a cheque on the P. & O. Co., and identified the signature on the back as that of the defendant. That cheque had been duly honoured. One of the exhibits—a cheque for Rs. 6,601—was endorsed by defendant, and he found 32 cheques endorsed by defendant, whose signature he knew.

Cross-examined—He was assistant cashier, and was not perfectly sure that the endorsements were in the handwriting of defendant. He knew defendant had been a man of good character.

Ananta Runchordass, cashier in the Bombay Office of the P. and O. Company for nearly twenty years, identified vouchers for payments he had made to defendant on memoranda supplied by defendant and afterwards destroyed.

In cross-examination this witness also spoke to the good character of the defendant so long as he had known him.

Mr. Bishop was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson. He said—The salary of the defendant was Rs. 100 a month. I was not aware that I was violating the rules of the Company when I imported brandy and milk, or when I employed defendant to sell them for me. I am not aware now that it was against the rule. I thought it was all right.

This closed the case, and the Magistrate then committed defendant to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions—prisoner being liberated on bail, himself for Rs. 20,000 and two sureties for Rs. 10,000 each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT IS TWILIGHT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you give me a little information about myself? The dictionaries tell me that I appear before the rising and after the setting of the sun. Granted that this is the case, will you or any of your readers inform me of the derivation of my name, and *why* I am called

TWILIGHT?

A COMMON COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to attract the attention of those whom it may concern to the nuisance caused by numbers of lower class Hindoos by singing, or rather bawling, nearly the whole of the night these last fifteen days, it being the month of *Shrawun*? I have the misfortune to reside in New Line or Lohar Chall Street, where the above disturbance is raised and kept up till very near break of day. Fancy a man sitting in the middle with a tom-tom and about fifteen others dancing and singing around him in a circle! Just at the time when one stands in need of rest after his daily toil these men create a disturbance which for a day or two can be tolerated, but when it extends to a fortnight, becomes thoroughly unbearable. Fortunately for them they sing in compounds of houses, and therefore the police cannot interfere in the matter. Will you or any of your readers kindly suggest a remedy by which this disturbance can be immediately put a stop to, as I hear that these jovial noises will be continued till after the expiration of Gunputtee holidays?

A LOHAR CHALL RESIDENT.

Bombay, 18th August.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH AUGUST.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Assault.—Sadasook Pransook was charged with committing an aggravated assault on Sookdeo Goolabchund, moonim of the firm of Govindass Raghoonathdass. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or suffer imprisonment for three months.

Theft.—Appa Fen was sentenced to receive five stripes for theft.—Ismail Cassum was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing four pies, valued at Re. 1.—Gopal Bapoo was ordered to receive ten stripes, also for theft.

GIRGUAM POLICE COURT—18TH AUGUST.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Suspected of Theft.—Abdoolla Ahmed was charged with having in his possession three caps and a pair of trousers, reasonably suspected of being stolen. The prisoner when apprehended by the police at first denied having stolen the caps, but subsequently admitted having found them on the Esplanade. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

Offence on the Railway.—Wisa Akhai was fined five rupees, for defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by continuing his journey in a railway carriage beyond the place to which he had paid.

THE "CONVERSION" AT RAJCOTE.

Mission House, Rajcote, 13th August.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—As you have published in your issue of the 7th inst. a letter from "your own correspondent" in Rajcote, who, I take leave to say, has grossly or, perhaps, wilfully misrepresented the subject of which he treats, I request that you will do me the favour of publishing the following account of what *actually did take place* in consequence of a Brahmin having broken through the rules of caste and avowed himself a Christian.

Some time ago, it having come to my knowledge that the young man above referred to had evinced his intention of forsaking his own religion and embracing Christianity, I, in the discharge of my duty, took an early opportunity of conversing with him, and enquiring into the nature of his views regarding the new system of faith and doctrine he proposed to adopt. His testimony in favour of Christianity was most satisfactory; he declared his full conviction of the rottenness of Hinduism with its mockery of rites and forms, and his sure belief that, *save the name of Jesus*, "there was no other name given under heaven or among men whereby we can be saved;" and he at once requested that I would allow him to reside at the Mission House in order that, having undergone the necessary course of instruction, he might receive baptism and thus become a member of the visible Church of Christ.

I warned him of the serious nature of the steps he was about to take, informed him of the indignity and hatred to which he would most likely be subjected, and told him that, unless he was prepared to suffer *even* persecution for the Cross of Christ, he had better return to his work in the Mission school and make the matter a subject of further meditation and prayer. He did not accept of my advice, and the result was that he remained at the Mission House and began vigorously to apply himself to the study of the Word of God.

On the following morning, the doleful fact that a brother had been lost became noised abroad among the members of the Brahmin community, and, as I have been told by eye-witnesses, they were so much overpowered by the sad intelligence, that their feelings, unutterable in words, found expression in their tears. When the first outburst of the gathering storm had passed away they came to my bungalow in crowds, for the purpose of communing with their friend, whom they declared to be mad, and, of course, every kind of inducement was held out to him if he would only again profess his faith in the religion, that is to say, in the *folly* of his fathers; he was taken aside and completely surrounded by his caste-fellows, and, yet, standing in the middle of his infuriated, ignorant, and spiritually blinded would-be friends, he openly denied Hinduism and professed his faith in Christ.

Matters had now come to a crisis; their dearest hopes had been disappointed; and, after using abusive language to myself and the other native Christians, like Naaman the Syrian they turned and went away in a rage.

It so happened in the Providence of God, that during the greater part of the day in question I had been suffering somewhat severely from bodily ailments, and, as we had for eight or nine hours been engaged in conducting discussions regarding the comparative merits of Brahminism and Christianity, and in unfolding and defending the Scripture plan of salvation, the consequence was that in the end I felt obliged to desist, and as I requested them to have the goodness to leave for the night, I at the same time stated that if they desired to dispute the matter further I would afford them an opportunity of doing so in the morning.

As our tea hour had now arrived my wife and myself, together with the catechist and the young man—the hero of the whole story—sat down to enjoy "the cup that cheers but not inebriates." True to the native habits of staring into all holes and prying into the interior of sahebs' houses, they also collected at the open window, from which they obtained a clear view of the awfully defiling operations in which we were about to engage. Perhaps their sensitive natures were the more deeply affected as they beheld placed upon the table a plentiful supply of meat, to which we all hoped, in due time, to do ample justice. They then, right or wrong, determined to intrude themselves upon us; and, after they had made two or three unsuccessful attempts to enter the room, I was obliged to rise and order them to leave the compound at once. Being a Brahman the thought occurred to me that, if they had under the then existing circumstances received a thorough good thrashing with that old weapon dearest to Paddy's heart, the short black shillelah, it might have produced very beneficial effects; but on prudential grounds, and as "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal," I kindly forbore. We have now got to the close of that eventful day: the incidents of the following are sufficient for itself.

The next morning, the series of attacks was renewed with increased vigour, but, as they seemed likely to resort to violent measures for the purpose of obtaining possession of the young man, I commanded them at once to leave, and as they were about to retire their friend called them to him and gave them the following very salutary piece of advice. He spoke as follows:—"Why do you continue to come here after me? You are heathen and I am a Christian, and between you and me there is now no connexion; nor shall there be any until you act as I have done and profess your faith in Christ. According to your religion you ought not to eat any kind of flesh, but I partake of every description. You wear a *genoee*, I do nothing of the kind; and now, my desire is that you at once leave the compound and cease to torment me any more in future, and if you be disposed to weep I have cause for rejoicing." I then put up a notice at the gate prohibiting all persons from entering the compound; and the next step taken by the ungodly horde deserves special notice, as it tends to illustrate the way in which Brahminism prompts men to love their neighbours as themselves—"Tell it not in Gath" that the young man's own friends and relatives engaged two prostitutes for the express purpose of endeavouring to injure his reputation and stain his moral character!!

During the course of the day I had occasion to go out, in company with my catechist, for the transaction of a little business in connexion with the unpleasant affair, and on our return we were very violently assaulted by his brother, who also incited the pupils of the English school to attack us, and in the end we had the honour of being pelted with mud. When we consider that the vulgar rabble spat upon our Saviour and smote Him on the cheek, we need not be the least surprised that they dealt thus with us his humble followers. "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake."

Their next step was the procuring of a warrant demanding his attendance at court to answer a claim filed against him for the recovery of recovery of Rs. 34-4.

Considering his life in danger, he refused to attend; but requested me to go and pay the money in his behalf. This I consented to do; and, when in court, all sorts of complaints were lodged against me and him. He was represented as having gone mad; and they also stated that he was being detained contrary to his own inclination. The presiding magistrate gently hinted that if we would call him before them they would be satisfied and an end would be put to the whole affray. I at once expressed my consent; and, when he entered the court, he was directed to go into a private room and hold an interview with the devil's legates. What happened there I cannot tell; but the result was that the young man was taken away. I make no surmises regarding this last part of the proceedings; but those who understand better than I the relation between cause and effect may explain it as they think proper.

On the following day my catechist was laid hold of in the bazaar and shamefully abused; and he was given to understand that that was only an earnest of what they had in store for him. A little orphan boy who had accompanied him was also beaten on the same occasion.

The offenders were all known to us, but of course nobody saw what had occurred. The row took place within two or three perches of the police station, and yet they were not to be seen, although it afterwards turned out that there were no less than five or six enjoying their *otium cum dignitate* in some quiet corner. About twenty minutes afterwards they and the chokri of the bazaar put in an appearance, of course at a time when their services were not required.

I then lodged a complaint against the chief of the mob that had pelted me with mud. Three distinct charges were brought against him, and he was proved guilty on each of them; yet the small fine of Rs. 15 was imposed. I see it stated in a native paper that the first and second charges were not proven; and therefore I have considered it necessary to make the above statement.

I find the same subject also referred to in your journal of the 10th instant. It is an extract from the *Guzerat Mitra*, which, in turn, has copied, or rather professed to copy, it from the *Kattywar Samachar*. Before me to state that the *summary* is not even a fair account of what the latter really does say upon the subject. The whole account savours so much of the lie that I do not condescend to reply thereto.

An attempt is made to prove that the two young men referred to are mere children who have not yet arrived at years of discretion. The statement is scandalously false, as, according to their own confession, one is nineteen and the other about twenty-two years of age. The one, who was formerly a teacher in the Rajcote English School, is now engaged in the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector; the other, judging from his age, unless indeed Brahmins begin to creep and get their teeth at twenty-five, is certainly competent to think for himself.

Such, Mr. Editor, is a true report of "the tempest in a teapot" in consequence of which your dignified correspondent condescends to notice "the existence of the Irish Presbyterian Mission." I do not feel inclined to refer to the number of untruths contained in his letter, as, if you kindly insert this in your columns, your readers will have an opportunity of judging for themselves and arriving at their own conclusion.—Believe me, Mr. Editor, yours very truly,

Robert Gillespie.

We publish this letter reluctantly, as we find no proof in it of "gross misrepresentation" by our Rajcote correspondent. We have read our correspondent's account carefully, after perusing Mr. Gillespie's verbose version of what occurred, and we do not find that the latter contradicts it on any single point. Our correspondent seems to us, on the contrary, to have sent an extremely simple and matter of fact statement of what he knew or believed to have taken place; and except in his remark at the end, that he thought the missionary had been "misled" by his catechist, who was unpopular, and that the mission at Rajcote might benefit (on account, it was to be inferred, of present unpopularity) by the missionary's removal to some other station, he did not say a word, good or bad, of Mr. Gillespie. As to Mr. Gillespie's remark that our correspondent has "perhaps wilfully misrepresented" the facts, it is sheer careless, indefensible writing, which needs no reply. If he *knows* of any "wilful" misrepresentation, he may say it; if he knows of none, he has no right to insinuate the charge.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 18th, 11-19 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 17th August, via Russia, 13th August.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 16th and 17th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 19	0 5
,, Calcutta	13 15	1 6
,, Madras	0 46	0 42

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in Bombay Signal Office—

To Captain Hazelrigg, from Rangoon.
Do. do.
,, G. Wyatt, from Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Monday, 9th August.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.)

A PECULIAR CASE OF ASSAULT.

THE QUEEN VS. MAHOMED HOOSSEIN BIN SHAIK CASSUM AND SALAPA BIN MINGET SETT.

On the 10th April last, at Honore, in Canara, the prisoners were charged before Mr. R. E. Candy, full-power magistrate; the first with assault, in that he assaulted Lieut. Persse, Assistant Executive Engineer, Canara, in that he raised a stick he had in his hand, shook it in a threatening manner, and said "You —— take care, I will beat you;" and the second prisoner, with criminal force, in that he used criminal force to Lieut. Persse, rushed at him, struck him on the chest, clawed him in the face, and tore his coat collar and shirt front.

Mr. Candy, in giving judgment, said—It has been necessary in this case to make two distinct charges, on each of which there must be a separate finding; but for the sake of clearness, I shall write one judgment stating the facts as they appear to be proved. On Saturday, the 27th March, Lieut. Persse, an Assistant Executive Engineer in North Canara, went out shikarring and returned at night bringing a bison's head. He landed about 10 P.M. on the custom pier at Honore. On this pier are always to be seen large heaps of uncleaned salt, which are marked with a peculiar stamp; just beyond these salt heaps is a customs' cutcherry, where peons are always on duty to protect the goods. Mr. Persse, wishing to preserve the tongue of his bison, stooped down and took up a few handfuls of this salt. Upon this a peon came out and told him not to do that. Mr. Persse then threw some salt over the man, but did not hurt or frighten him in any way. This peon, Nagapa, then went back to the cutcherry and fetched two others named Jungly and Jungly. They came out. Jungly went up to Mr. Persse, on which Mr. Persse caught hold of him and turned him round to have a look at his face. Jungly then jerked his hands free and ran way. Mr. Persse states that, when he had gone a short distance, he turned round and shook a stick at him, saying in Hindoostance "You ——, take care, I will beat you." He was instantly pursued by Mr. Persse, and fled for his life, for no doubt, had he been caught, Mr. Persse would have beaten him severely, for the insult as given by a Mussulman peon to an officer and a gentleman was past all endurance. Mr. Persse at once informed the fouzdar of what had occurred and told him to proceed against the offenders. Next day, Sunday, 28th, Mr. Persse, after taking his usual sail with Mrs. Persse, landed on the pier about 6-30 P.M. just as it was getting dark. He was preceded by one of his boatmen carrying a lantern, and another was following behind. When they came opposite the salt heaps, Mr. Persse picked up a handful to show it to his wife, on which the peon on guard, Salapa by name, rushed past Mrs. Persse and seized Mr. Persse's arm. The peon then retreated a few paces and rushed on Mr. Persse, striking him on the chest and giving him a claw in the eye. In the scuffle Mr. Persse's coat collar was torn, and his shirt front torn open. Up to this time Mr. Persse had been so astonished as to offer no serious resistance, but the peon, again attempting to come up to the encounter, was met by a well-directed blow over the eye, which laid him low upon a heap of salt. The fouzdar was again sent for, and the torn garment shown him. The peons are no doubt placed to keep guard over the salt heaps, but they are not placed there to do it in a violent, insulting manner. If they saw Mr. Persse interfering with the salt heaps, they should have respectfully made salaams and informed him it was contrary to orders, but to call a European officer an opprobrious name and to lay hands upon him, makes one wonder where all respect and discipline have gone to. The facts, as they occurred on the two evenings, are thus stated by Mr. Persse. The peon (Jungly) denies that he used the filthy language which Mr. Persse heard, and denies that he had a stick in his hand, or raised a stick in a threatening manner. Now, at the time it was bright moonlight, so Mr. Persse could see distinctly what he has stated occurred. Is it reasonable to suppose that a European gentleman would call up the fouzdar at midnight, and continue knocking about till 2 A.M. without very good reason? Salapa denies that he struck or assaulted Mr. Persse. I consider M

Mr. Westropp—He is a party to the suit, a shareholder.

Mr. Pigot—That I respectfully deny.

Mr. Westropp—Well, who is suing here if the shareholders are not?

Mr. Pigot held that a corporation was bound only by the admission of a party representing it, and that Mr. Brown, when he gave his testimony to the Commission, was not acting for the bank. It was held for the defendants that they were entitled to contradict a statement by a plaintiff; but he held that one individual director was not a plaintiff and therefore his statement could not be considered as that of the plaintiffs.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that Mr. White might put it as he liked; but he was merely trying to get in the evidence in an indirect manner.

After some further argument the decision of the court was deferred and the examination was proceeded with.

Witness then deposed that it was stated at the meeting on the 26th that security was to be given in jewels, but he did not think it was stated that *ample* security was to be given.

The Advocate General—Mr. Brown says in this case "I don't recollect whether the aggregate quantity was stated, but it was stated that ample security would be forthcoming." Do you agree with Mr. Brown?

Witness—I don't recollect.

The Advocate General—Is your recollection revived by reading your colleague's evidence—"All that was understood at the meeting on the 26th was that Premchund would give ample collateral security." Does that revive your recollection?

Witness—No; I attached no value to that meeting.

The Advocate General—We know you attach no value to it, but it has a value.

Witness—I mention that as accounting for not recollecting it. I cannot say whether or not the meeting of the 27th was postponed to enable Premchund to produce a list of the securities he was prepared to offer. I think that was a reason. Mr. Muller did not state at the meeting on the 26th that it made no difference to the Oriental Bank whether Premchund stood or failed. Not to my recollection.

The Advocate General—Now when we have left the medium of recollection, and come to knowledge, how do you come to be able to speak to so much and not as to the rest?

Witness—I have already told you I considered that meeting a mere preliminary one.

The Advocate General—I don't want to know your considerations, but to test your recollections. When you say you don't recollect, do you mean he may have said so?

Witness—He may have said that. I don't recollect it. This application of Premchund's was undoubtedly an unusual one from its amount; it was to be treated as something special, altogether out of the ordinary business of the bank. When I state that it was the understanding of the meeting that it was positively necessary to support Premchund, I am repeating in my own words, my recollection of the result arrived at by the meeting. I would not have given the loan without security, and I looked upon that as a very important feature in the transaction. Mr. Robertson, secretary of the bank, was Premchund's agent at the meetings. I have read that Mr. Robertson has sworn in this case that he had no connection with Premchund in any way, but I am satisfied that is not true. I only know that from the Bank of Bombay Commission evidence. He was not discharged while I was a director. I resigned on 5th August 1860, previous to going home. Before I left, the board was very much dissatisfied with Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Pigot—There was not a single question put to Mr. Robertson on this, and I would draw the court's attention to the fact that questions are being put in which there is an impeachment, whilst Mr. Robertson never had the question put to him.

Mr. Westropp—You may ask questions as to facts, but not as to character.

The Advocate General—Well, he was asked a good deal as to his credit, but he denied it all. (A laugh.)

(At this stage the court adjourned till Thursday (to-day) when Mr. Lidderdale's evidence will be resumed).

DR. MACNAMARA'S FILTERS.

The great difficulty in introducing Dr. Macnamara's filter into general use is that of obtaining pure animal charcoal. This is prepared at Messrs. Waldie's works at Barnagore, but the demand has hitherto been too small to repay the manufacturers. But if there be this difficulty in obtaining it, surely the demand must already be considerable; at any rate the demand is evidently greater at present than the supply. The price of pure animal charcoal in England is about £20 per ton. One of Dr. Macnamara's filters requires twenty seers of it, which would cost for each filter about Rs. 3-8-0. It was at first supposed that "magnetic carbide," which is about one-fourth the price of animal charcoal, would be equally effective but this seems questionable.—*Pioneer.*

THE MORDAUNT SCANDAL.

The divorce case of Mordaunt *v.* Mordaunt came on privately before the Judge this week. The lady is said to be still under confinement as a lunatic, but gossip says that this is merely to avoid some of the consequences of the scandal. Sir Charles speaks in very unreasoned terms against H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, but it is very unlikely that the case will be either made out or persevered in, though occasional rumours to the contrary have appeared.—Vivian *v.* Vivian, the case in which the Marquis of Waterford figures, comes on next week, and is to be tried before the Judge without a jury.—*London Letter of the "Pioneer."*

MR. GRENVILLE MURRAY.

I MENTIONED that of Cambridge's legal advisers were about to fall on Mr. Grenville-Murray for his scurrilous and most defamatory attack on the Commander-in-Chief. The thunderbolt has fallen. In place of punishing him for the libel, which would have made the scoundrel something of a martyr, the lawyers have very wisely prosecuted him for perjury. If they fail, no discredit attaches to the prosecution. If they succeed, he is ruined in every way,—in credit, position, honour, and name. I confess I think the prosecution well advised. Vernin of this kind needs to be nailed to the barn door. Unless I am much misinformed, he has been guilty of the perjury imputed to him, and when the evidence is forthcoming, he will be convicted without doubt, offering another illustration of the proverb—that rope given by a bad man will hang him.—*London Correspondent of the "Pioneer."*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

(*Pioneer.*)

With one exception there were no signs, in the recent discussion, of the Russophobia which was so prevalent in certain quarters not many months ago. It is evident from Mr. Grant Duff's rebuke that one of the two members who preceded him renewed the worn-out suggestion of making Quetta a British outpost, though to no good, for it needed only to refer to the cost of the undertaking, the remoteness of the fortress, the annoyance which its occupation would cause to Persia, and the fear which it would give rise to within our own borders that the days of annexation were not over—all of which arguments have been long familiar to the Indian Government, to demonstrate the absurdity of such a measure. In other respects the allusions to Russia's presence in Central Asia were temperate. She is doing a great work in endeavouring to civilize a number of semi-barbarous tribes. If ever Christianity supplants Mahomedanism in those regions the credit of instilling the new religion will belong to her, and even India may benefit by the check which such a change would have on the fanaticism of Mussulmans resident in our own territory So far the aggression of Russia is intelligible. But granted that she has the inclination to extend her conquests, the obstacles in her path towards India are far greater than she has yet encountered. The inhabitants of Afghanistan would be sure to resist her advance, but her greatest danger would be from the inhospitable character of the country. Or, if the approach of her army should be from the north, it would even, if it forced its way through the dominions of Yakoob Beg, have the physical difficulties of the Karakorum to overcome, and the friendly ties which bind the rulers of Nepal and Cashmere to the British Government to break through. A more forcible argument, which Mr. Grant Duff did not use, is that she has not, and for many years cannot possibly have the means of conducting a campaign which, under the best circumstances, must involve enormous expenditure. It seems almost ludicrous to have to impress such reasons as these on an assembly like the House of Commons. Yet apparently the lesson is necessary, for men learned in European politics have a habit of inferring that because there are Russian troops on the Naryn, which troops are connected by a chain of military stations with the garrison at Samarcand, therefore there is a likelihood of a concerted movement upon our North-Western frontier, as though no account was to be taken of distance, the want of roads, and the fewness of the soldiers in each of these advanced posts. When a strong man is armed he keeps his goods in peace. On this principle it is that we add to our defences and cultivate friendly relations with our neighbours. But, as Mr. Grant Duff most justly observes, the fact that Russia has penetrated to a point between Bokhara and Samarcand has not induced us, as a nation, to do any one thing which we should not have had the most powerful motives for doing if Russia had never passed a step beyond the Ural or Orenburg line.

Mr. Gladstone's remarks confirm the opinion, which we hazarded on a former occasion, that the Cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburg have not arrived at an understanding about the neutral zone which should intervene between the two powers in the East. At present the extent of Shere Ali's kingdom is a matter which has never been definitely ascertained. To complete the neutral ground, not only should his territories be included, but also those of the Khan of Khelat and of the Maharajahs of Cashmere and Nepal. The independence of all these chiefs is beyond dispute, and any preference shown to the Ameer might not unnaturally lead the others to believe that their dominions were doomed to encroachment hereafter. Considering the many bearings of the question, the delay in arriving at a conclusion is quite pardonable. We rejoice, however, to learn that whatever the ultimate decision may be, it is not likely to be embodied in a formal agreement.

THE FIRST BICYCLE IN MADRAS.

We (*Madras Athenæum*) learn that a young gentleman in this city endeavoured to astonish the good people of Royapet and Nursingapooram, the other day, with his exploits on a bicycle. If ambition has a fall, his certainly had one, for he had hardly gone two dozen yards before the machine toppled over, covering the luckless rider with a fair share of Mount Road dust. No serious consequences followed, and the owner entertains strong hopes of soon being a perfect adept in the management of the vehicle.

THE "LAYSUNS TECKUS."

That the Government of India,

"Moves in a mysterious way
Its wonders to perform,"

was never disputed by the native, and License and Income Taxes, known to him as "Laysuns Teckus," must positively partake of the supernatural. At any rate

"Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan its works in vain,"

and with some excuse, unless an interpreter be found to explain how such things as the following occur. In Assam certain persons having claimed immunity from taxation on the score that their means did not warrant it, were nevertheless compelled to deposit the amount claimed, eight rupees, before they could get a hearing. One of these persons was a punkah coolie in the cutcherry drawing two annas a day:—*Pioneer.*

SCORPION-STING ANTIDOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—Some weeks ago a gentleman in the course of conversation casually mentioned to me that he had discovered a crack antidote for the sting of a scorpion, which was to apply some liquor ammonia (generally known in the domestic circle as spirits of hartshorn) mixed with finely-powdered charcoal, made up into paste, to the affected part, and the cure, he added, would be *instantaneous*. I then resolved to test the antidote on the first unfortunate person who should be stung in my household. On the 10th instant, at about 9-30 P.M., an opportunity occurred for me to test the specific, and I lose no time in making the result known through your columns for the benefit of my fellow-creatures. You are aware, I believe, that the Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P., has directed District Superintendents under his orders to indent on Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals for liquor ammonia to be freely supplied to all police stations for the cure of snake-bite. Fortunately I was entrusted with the duty of distribution in this district, and therefore I had some ammonia in the house. A boy about twelve years, whilst engaged in pulling a punkah, was stung by a scorpion on the great toe of his left foot; I made up the paste, and applied it to the affected part, when, to the surprise of half-a-dozen natives who were present, the lad exclaimed, "Sir, the pain is gone." The boy slept as sound as ever through the night, and next morning did not feel the slightest inconvenience. If any time elapses before the preparation can be got ready, a ligature should be applied to prevent circulation.—Yours faithfully,

HUMANITY.

THE WARRANT OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "POONA OBSERVER."

Sir,—I see that Government has at last come to the conclusion of compelling the old warrant officers of departments to retire on their pensions. If such is the case it is a step in the right direction Government has held out inducements lately to warrant officers to retire by offering a very good pension, but not one was found to accept it, and it is nearly time that something was done to compel them to retire, say after 21 years in India, which is a long time for a man to stop in this country. If such was the case, there would be no cause of complaint even among the warrant officers themselves.

At present, on account of juniors having to wait so long for the seniors to die out, that they are actually old men before they can expect to get a warrant grade, and, as a matter of course, are not fit for hard work. This only requires to be brought by some influential person, in a proper light, to the notice of the authorities when it will be remedied and justice done to all.

It is useless to ask old warrant officers to retire. This they will not do as long as they are allowed to stop in the Public Works Department. No one ever is known to retire on his pension. They manage one way or other to dodge about on sick leave, anything sooner than retire. When a man is dodging about in this way he ought to be made to retire. There can be no excuse about pension. Government are very liberal now to all warrant grades.

You will allow that some stated time should be laid down for men in departments to serve, say 25 years in all; after that time a man can't be expected to do much. If every man was compelled to retire on the expiration of that time, it would benefit every one. Promotion would go on in the usual way, so that each person would have a chance of getting up to the top of the list before he had his 25 years served.

A WAITING MAN.

MDLLE. SCHNEIDER.

The Prince and Princess of Wales perform the funeral obsequies of the season to-morrow (24th July) at the Crystal Palace, with Mdlle. Schneider as chief mourner. That virtuous and estimable lady is to be the cynosure of all eyes, the observed of all observers. Let the world wag as it may, but democracy holds its own. Ottaway who won the Eton match off his bat, was a despised Colleger, who would not have been allowed to play at all ten years ago, he made 108, and Mdlle. Schneider, who will be more fêted than the Queen herself were she present at the Crystal Palace to-morrow, is the daughter of a tailor, and has not even the merit of being respectable. Mdlle. objected to attend unless the Prince presided. The Prince and Princess will be there and the Grand Duchess condescends to hold her court. I think it says little for the discretion of fashionable people, for as for the bourgeoise, depend on it, Mdlle., with all her finery, will not be the less despised. They might share the admiration of their more aristocratic leaders, whom they in all things revere, if only she were respectable; but as for the *mechante* French woman, even loyalty cannot make her to them admirable. Looking on merely as a spectator, I record these events which receive no comment and seem to excite no surprise here. I think them of bad omen, not serious, but indicative of a state of things, of a progress of events, and of a possible future, most momentous; but for the present all I need say is that Mdlle. is the divinity, and to-morrow the heir-apparent acts as high priest at the shrine.—*London Correspondent of "Pioneer."*

AN UNHAPPY WEDDING NIGHT.

A story from Vienna tells us that even the Saxon Switzerland, as they call these delightful borders of the Elbe between Prague and Dresden, is this year totally unable sufficiently to provide bed or board for the innumerable tourists who frequent it. I have read the story in a grave journal, the *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna, and it is so serious—though not exactly tragic—that I feel your readers will excuse me if I send it across the Red Sea. How anticipated pleasures, especially the pleasures of love, sometimes turn into disappointment and misfortune, poets have long sung and experience proved. A new-married German couple have just given one more illustration of the trite but truthful remark. The happy pair were joined in wedlock at Vienna, and went from the church to the railway carriage, which was to bear them on the long journey—I have more than once made it—to Prague, and from Prague, by the Dresden road, to this Saxon Switzerland. Scandau was to be the Brundusium of the hymeneal trip, and they arrived there lovingly, wearily, and dust-covered. Instead of the cool chamber of the pleasant hotel, what was their disgust to find that an immense pleasure train had brought a crowd that afternoon, to Scandau, and that not a bed for love or money was to be had in the place. It was not a pleasant prospect to spend their wedding night opposite each other on chairs in some crowded coffee room, or to wander hopelessly through the dreary streets of the village. The bridegroom in despair made his case known to an hotel-keeper who had a kindly eye and a fat body. "Good sir," said mine host, "you should gladly have had my own bed, but it is long since occupied, and my wife and servants and myself have to sit up for the night. But stop—there is one room of the bathing establishment which I have kept vacant for unrefreshed travellers arriving in the night. As your case is special, you must have it, and I will find a mattras and blanket for you somehow." The new married pair were prodigal of thanks. They duly retired to the little bath-room. When, however, midnight had long passed and sleep had sealed the eyes of all the weary tourists lay around, fearful screams and cries of "murder" awoke the household. The noise came from the room in which the newly-married Viennese couple had retired to rest. What was it? Good God, what mysterious tragedy had taken place? There was none. This I say at once to relieve your humane mind. The fact was that the bride being very thirsty in the night, and wishing to call one of the maid-servants, had groped for the bell-pull and discovered it. At the first chuck she gave it, she found herself however inundated with a cold shower on her head, as if the Elbe had broken loose from its banks and was inundating all Scandau. The bridegroom awoke from a profound sleep by the cries of his wife, and believing her affected with some madness unmentioned by his mother-in-law in that lady's recital of her daughter's charms, also thought of ringing the bell for help. He too found his cordon and pulled down on his head, an equal volume of water, but his was hot. Both screamed for dear life, and when the neighbouring sleepers were well awakened, and rushed in with knives and pistols, they found the poor young couple up to their knees in water and still shouting lustily for help. It is to be hoped, says the grave *Fremdenblatt*, that a marriage commenced under such unhappy auspices will run in future a smoother course than that on their commencing night of the bath. I hope so too most sincerely.—*Paris Letter.*

THE GEOLOGY OF KUTCH.

Preliminary Notes on the Geology of Kutch, Western India, resulting from the examination of that district, now in progress, by the Officers of the Geological Survey, by A. B. Wynne, F. G. S., &c.

The detailed examination of this province has been long looked forward to with interest, as promising to cast light upon the geology of other parts of India where fossil land plants similar to some of those occurring in Kutch have been found to characterize an extensive group of rocks and are almost the only fossils which those rocks contain.

These plants were known to be associated in Kutch with a large number of marine fossils, the Jurassic age of which was determinable, but the relations between the beds containing forms so distinct had still to be ascertained.

With this view a hasty visit was made to the district of Kutch by Mr. W. T. Blanford, of the Geological Survey, in 1863, and the conclusions to which his observations led appeared in a short paper among the publications of the Survey. (Vol. VI. pt. I.)

Except this comparatively recent paper other sources of information regarding the geology of the country, prior to the present investigations, were almost limited to a paper by Captain (since Major) Grant, read before the Geological Society of London in February, 1837; some remarks upon it by Dr. Carter in "Geological Papers on Western India" published by the Bombay Government in 1857; a record of some fossils by Colonel Sykes (Geological Society, London), and an interesting notice in Sir Chas. Lyell's "Principles of Geology," describing the effects of the earthquake of 1819, the elevation of the "Allah Bund," and submergence of Sindree village on the Runn, north of Lukput.

Of these Captain Grant's paper is the most detailed, but while it contains many valuable facts, several of these seem to have been affected to distortion by geological theories, or views, which have vanished since he wrote, and also by a misappreciation of the stratigraphic arrangement of the rocks. The four or five-fold sub-division adopted by him, being natural, is correct, though the sequence was mistaken.

THE ROCKS CLASSIFIED.

The following may indicate the ultimate arrangement of the large rock-groups, some of the newer ones being perhaps capable of further sub-division:

Recent and Sub-recent ...		Blown sand. Alluvium. Concrete
Tertiary		Tertiary beds and Nummulitic do. Sub-tertiary. Stratified traps and Intertrappean.
Jurassic		Upper Jurassic (? Rajmahal.) Lower Jurassic ("Dogger" or Middle Jurassic.)
		Intrusive Traps.

[The syenite of Parkur-Nuggur, Kalinjur hill, &c., at the north-east corner of the Runn might be added to the above as the nearest base known for the Jurassic rocks.]

Of these the two Jurassic groups appear to have been transposed by Captain Grant under the names of "Older and Newer Secondary." The traps were looked upon as almost solely intrusive masses; their interstratification with aqueous beds being indicated at some places where association merely occurs, and at others where intrusion between stratified aqueous rocks takes place.

LOCALITY AND FEATURES.

The province of Kutch lies upon the west coast of Hindustan, about 400 miles north-west of Bombay, between the sea-ports of Kurrachee and Surat, or the provinces of Kattywar and Sind.

It is bordered on one side by the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Kutch, while upon all others it is isolated from the main land and the Thurr or little desert, by the grand and smaller Runns which are connected at the eastern side of the province. Its length from east to west is much greater than its breath,* and, including the Runn, its area is estimated as being equal to about half that of Ireland. †

The whole province presents numerous alternations of hilly ground and open plains, sandy when covered by the detritus of the rapidly decomposing Jurassic rocks, and more earthy when underlaid by the Tertiary formation, both passing, towards the southern coast, into broad alluvial plains of ordinary Indian aspect.

The hills are perhaps as often clusters as extended in the form of ranges, though these latter do occur; and more or less continuous escarpments rising with the outcrop of some of the stronger beds are very frequent. A broken chain crosses nearly east and west through the Runn islands of Putchum, Khurreer and Bela to Chorar, (in the former being flanked by a smaller range):—another borders the Runn on the north side of Kutch Proper:—one, called the Charwar range, runs east and west to the Southward of Bhooj, the capital of the province: and there are lesser ranges in other parts of the district, with many clusters and isolated hills frequently conical in form.

The hills of the Wagur or eastern side of the district take no definite direction. They are the denuded remnants of what would have been a somewhat flattened and rolling dome shaped mass if their strata were continuous instead of having been extensively operated upon by denudation.

There are no lofty elevations in Kutch; that which is reputed to be the highest, namely, Dhenodur hill, overlooking the Runn on the western side of the province giving a measurement (by Aneroid) of but 1,070 feet above the Runn; several others, however, have elevations not greatly less. ‡

Nearly all the ranges and many of the hills are steeply scarped on the north, and pass by gentle slopes into the plains to the south as a consequence of their structure, the beds in general having long southerly inclinations at low angles from three parallel lines of disturbance or dislocation which extend, 1st, from Putcham Isle to Chorar; 2nd, from Lukput, along the south edge of the Runn, to Doodye toward the Wagur; and 3rd, from near Runn, to the neighbourhood of Butchao, passing at the northern foot of the Charwar hills. North of these lines, and just in their vicinity, the beds are much contorted, their highest inclinations being always in a northerly direction.

The trap hills, particularly those formed of intrusive traps, are frequently surrounded by precipices, or else sharply peaked; an irregular range, however, formed of, or capped by, the bedded traps running north-west from their broadest developments in the Dhora hills near the centre of the province out through its western half follows the usual rule presenting long slopes upon the dip and steep ones along the outcrop of the beds.

The northern side of the province, generally speaking, has much diversity of form, being often picturesque, while, owing to the absence of jungle and prevalence of sand, its aspect is nevertheless barren; particularly when the view lies across a parched and glaring plain edged by rugged hills, beyond a bright green patch with a few lonely palms, or other trees, near some village where wheat is laboriously cultivated with the aid of irrigation, and smokey clouds of sandy dust, raised by passing cattle, are driven before the northerly blast, from which those working at the wells shelter themselves by screens.

The peculiar bare, level and extensive plain called the Runn of Kutch is not a marsh, as represented upon some maps. It is periodically covered by water during the rains, and left dry, except a few patches, shortly after they have ceased. In some lower portions on which the water has lain the longest become strongly incrusted with salt,—this frequently extending as far as the eye can reach:—its dazzling surface fleckering in the mirage, which magnifies or distorts any object that may happen to be upon the horizon. The source of the salt is probably from sea water, this being said to overflow the Runn, entering by the low ground at the mouth of the Koree river near Lukput, and also at the head of the Gulf of Kutch when the sea on the coast is raised by the continued south-westerly monsoon winds. § However this may be, the waters from Kutch itself are strongly impregnated with salt derived from the rocks, great quantities of which in solution must be carried out to the Runn whenever there is sufficient rain to fill the rivers.

Although the incrustation is not very thick, being generally from one to two and a half inches, the quantity occurring on the Runn is enormous, and the way in which fish, insects and such organic remains brought in by the sea or down from the land by the Bunass and other rivers are preserved by the salt is evidence of the strength of the solution, if that were wanting.

Notwithstanding that traces of marine denudation are slight and scarce along the southern shore of the Runn, —having been probably removed by subsequent atmospheric action—its whole aspect strongly suggests its being a gradually raised sea-bottom; a broad and slightly elevated tract called the Bunnee, lying along its southern side between Putchum Isle and Kutch Proper, being very possibly a bank or bar formed by the rivers which flow from the higher land in that direction. Over this tract coarse grass, a heathery looking tufted plant and Babul trees are irregularly distributed.

Some of the results of the great earthquake by which this country was visited in 1819 are still to be seen in the fallen walls of several of the towns, in the "Allah Bund," ‖ a low elevation, thrown up by it, which is said to have permanently arrested the southward flow of the water of the Koree, or eastern mouth of the Indus, and in the submerged village of Sindree on its left bank; part of the mins of the fort only being visible above the mud, salt and water by which they are now surrounded, no other trace of the village remaining, and the basements of the building seen being buried in the silt.

Tradition has it that this was formerly the site of a large city surrounded by villages and fields, and to which the tidal ebb and flow reached: subsequently (from elevation of the land probably) the river became so shoal that boats could not reach the port; the city was in a great measure abandoned, and another Sindree built several miles further down the river at a place called Sindu on the map. Here the same thing recurred, and Sindu was deserted, a new city rising at Lukput, once an important place, but now consisting of a few houses in one end of the walled in enclosure. At present boats cannot come even so far as this, and Lukput Bunder is at a distance of three or four miles, while the sea trade is conducted at Kotaisir close to the old mouth of the Koree river. How far the first part of this statement may be true is involved in considerable uncertainty, but it is said there are records in the *Duffer* at Bhooj which would prove the accuracy of some protions of it at all events.

JURASSIC ROCKS.

The Jurassic rocks occupy a large portion of the northern half of the province extending through it almost from end to end, and also forming the hilly parts of the Runn islands before mentioned. The bold scarps and rugged hills exhibit numerous fine sections, showing plainly the structure of the country through which, notwithstanding repeated rolling undulations of the beds and some very marked anticlinal flexures, many recurring southerly and south-westerly dips place the lowest beds along the north side of the district, except where a great fault coinciding with the northern foot of the Charwar range causes them to re-appear in its centre.

These lower Jurassic beds consist mainly of gray, blue, red and black shales, thick and thin light coloured sandstones and hard silicious flags, with some more calcareous varieties, and in some places quantities of dun-coloured and grey compact earthy or sandy limestone. Pale-purple sandstones and some highly ferruginous bands also occur, the whole presenting so many varieties of colour and kind that its general lithological aspect is seen to differ from that of the uppermost Jurassic rocks, sufficiently to warrant an attempt at sub-division, only by regarding the group as a mass and leaving details aside. The passage from the lower beds to the upper is so gradual that no very definite boundary can be assigned between them. Still there is a difference at the extreme ends of the series which would at once prevent their being mistaken for each other, and which, it is supposed, led to their separation into two groups by Captain Grant.

Owing to the numerous faults, undulations and the general lowness of their dip, the thickness of this great series of Jurassic rocks is difficult to determine with accuracy, but it has been assumed, from observations in the part of the district lying eastward of Bhooj, to reach from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, of which measured sections of over 2,000 feet have been made in the lower portion of the group and there is no reason to suppose its aggregate thickness to be less in the western side of the province. Throughout this large accumulation, of strata there is a marked absence of regular zones, indicating successive stages of deposition, and while in such an assemblage of coarse sandstones and muddy shales with frequent conglomeritic beds much constancy of lateral extension might not be looked for, and marks of succeeding zones be probably obscure or absent, no want of material seems to have existed to supply new or similar layers for those which may have died out. The whole formation, particularly in its upper beds, maintains the same characteristics of obliquely laminated strata alternating with finer and more parallel deposits, all of richly varying tints, from black to white, blue red, orange, brown and gray, and sometimes green with a peculiar golden oolite among the lower rocks which glistens like avanturine.

The lower beds on weathering take frequently a rusty color, and dull olive tints are common, while, where the beds are highly calcareous, a whole mountain formed of them with undulating lines and a bluish hue in sunshine looks cool, and in cloudy weather as gray as any granite hill. Thick bands of a warm orange sandy limestone with some red beds occur also in the lower rocks, and many of their shales are gypseous.

The upper beds are marked by a predominance of clean white gravelly sandstone with some blackish ferruginous bands and white or lavender-gray, sometimes highly carbonaceous, shale. Between these and the lower beds alternations of almost every variety of rock in the formation occur, ranging through a vertical space equalling a third of the total thickness if not more. Many of the beds in both groups are strongly saline.

The lowest beds are much the most fossiliferous, and the remains are chiefly marine, including *Ammonites, Pleurotomaria, Ostrea, Trigonia, Cucullæa, Corbula, Gryphæa, Modiola, Terebratula*, and numbers of other bivalves, *Echinida, Crinoids, Corals, Belemnites*, fish teeth, reptilian bones, and fossil wood.

The upper beds afford one or two doubtful instances some of the upper beds of this lower and marine series were found to contain impressions of (terrestrial) *Zamiæ* in shaly bands interposed between the marine shell-bearing beds. During the examination of Eastern Kutch, the most exhaustive search that could be made failed to find any thing among the upper rocks except these *Zamiæ* and a few other terrestrial plants, but in the west, in a few cases, some marine fossils have been obtained from single beds occurring amongst unfossiliferous strata of the upper portion of the rocks, but still below the uppermost (white) beds seen.

This alternation or intercalation of the marine and freshwater beds (presuming those containing *Zamiæ* to be of purely fresh water deposition) being one of the points to which attention was specially directed, it is satisfactory to have so far ascertained the fact after many months of close search, even though such alternation appears to be much more limited than was supposed, unless it is taken for granted that the numerous fragmentary grass-like plant remains so common in the shales and flaggy sandstones through out the formation are of freshwater deposition also. Many of these have been searched over and over again without a trace of a *Zamiæ* leaf being found, and there seems to be no more reason for supposing them fresh water than some other beds in which ammonites occur lying among a mass of vegetable remains, the woody fibre of which is generally distinguishable, though often obliterated by carbonisation.

Such intimate association of the *Zamiæ* with marine forms has not, it is true, been discovered, but nevertheless it may not be unreasonable to suppose that these plants were floated out from land, and deposited by the sea at depths unsuited to the marine life of the period or at localities where this was from other causes absent. As Mr. Blanford has observed in the paper above mentioned, "no sudden change in the rocks nor any unconformity has been found to mark the transition from a salt to a freshwater period;" and while it is evident that land plants may be carried out to sea, though marine organisms cannot so readily find their way into freshwater deposits, it is easier to believe that the whole of these salt Jurassic rocks are of marine origin than that repeated alternation of fresh and salt water beds takes place without any marked difference of character or aspect occurring in the rocks.

It may also be observed that though there are but few evidently marine beds, and these not immediately associated with Zamia-bearing rocks in the *upper* part of the Jurassics seen, still these *Zamiæ* beds contain plants only, no freshwater shells, fish, nor animal remains occurring to contest the possibility of the containing rocks being of marine or perhaps estuarine formation.

Great as is the thickness of the Jurassic beds, it is that only of a portion of the group the base of which is not visible, and the upper beds being unconformably overlapped by the Bedded Trap, they may continue to increase in quantity beneath the latter much further than they can be observed. There are, however, some appearances, along their uppermost boundary, which may be slight indications that the Jurassic period was drawing to a close, and that the deposition of rocks much resembling some of their upper beds ushered in the commencement of the succeeding unconformable tertiary group in those places at least where this succession was not interrupted by the accumulation of the intervening Bedded Trap.

TRAPS.

By far the largest part of the trap rocks is referrible beyond a doubt to the same period as the vast stratified accumulation known as the Deccan Traps. Some of the lowest flows are very thick, presenting few or no traces of bedding for more than 100 fet, but further up this is as plain as all the other appearances, such as beds of red bole, alternations of amygdaloidal and columnar basaltic flows, presence of zeolites, and so forth, which characterise the formation elsewhere. The trap is sometimes magnetic, and the lower beds ashy sandstone or calcareous bands occasionally exist. In one place near its local base an interstratified bed of friable red sandstone 30 feet in thickness was observed, and in another a small lenticular deposit of intertrappean calcareous rock containing small fish scales.*

The flows or beds have a low steady southerly or south-westerly inclination, forming a wide hilly belt through the centre of more than the western half of the province, but their deposition does not seem to have extended to the place occupied by the eastern extremity of the district. The thickness of this formation is much less than usual, being estimated at about 2,500 feet.

An obscure group of earthy sandstones formed largely of trappean materials, often indistinctly bedded and containing woody plant impressions, occurs in several places, having but indefinite relations to the lower part of the Bedded Traps, but resting quite unconformably on the Jurassic rocks and often closely associated with masses of intrusive trap near which also white sandstone is often strongly columnar.

The intrusive traps occur chiefly in the Jurassic area, and probably mark some of the places from which those just mentioned issued.

They consist generally of augitic or basaltic traps varying in color (different black and grayish hues), and in texture from a close compact rock to one coarsely crystalline, the crystals of glassy felspar being interlaced, and the deeply weathered soft light-colored surface taking much the appearance of a syenite in similar condition. Fine muddy-looking or ashy trap, weathering to an olive-green minutely divided detritus, is another variety. Some of the dykes, &c., are of fine-grained purple colored trap, with white steatitic specks, a soft earthy or lava-like texture, are much less dense than the varieties above mentioned, and are sometimes salt to the taste.

With regard to the manner in which all these intrusive traps occur, nothing could well be more varied: dykes are particularly numerous in some localities; they also occur in faults, while local intrusions form hills projecting from the plains and Jurassic broken ground; like knots in decaying wood. In such cases, their outlines are either conical or combinations of this with steeply scarped forms. Some intrusions range through the country for many miles, presenting the most irregular lines both in plan and elevation, cutting across the aqueous strata, including large masses, intruded between them or forming hills either capped or underlaid by the Jurassic beds, or both one and the other, these being altered by the contact into various kinds of porcelain or quartzitic rock while one case occurs where a whole stream section of the aqueous rocks seems to pass by gradual intensity of alteration into solid trap in which planes resembling the original bedding can be traced for some distance as if the strata had been melted *in situ*, no marked difference of texture however existing in the trap, although the stratified rocks consist of alternations of calcareous sandy and thin shaly bands.†

Other instances occur in which sandstone seems to have been completely melted and taken up by these traps; the matrix having yielded first and the quartz fragments and grains gradually becoming more separated and disappearing until they are quite lost at a very short distance in the dark trap. This can be seen in hand specimens.

Generally speaking, these large intrusions have an intricacy of arrangement forming a tangle which defies all effort at accurate representation upon a map of small scale, and sometimes their basaltic trap is so magnetic as to deprive compass bearings taken from these points of any value, the variation being of inconstant amount.

SUB-TERTIARY GROUP.‡

As already stated, the Jurassics or Dogger beds of Kutch, consisting of a calcareous or sandy and shaly marine series below, passes upwards into alternations of more ferruginous and more purely argillaceous and arenaceous beds,—in which land fossils (Zamiæ, Ferns, &c.) are either rare or locally numerous,—these forming what are at present considered an upper member of the same group. At some period subsequent to the Jurassic, not clearly marked, but arguing from local as well as distant sources of information (in the Deccan and at Bombay), probably an early Tertiary one, the volcanic activity which produced the Bedded Traps came into operation. Observations here only show that traps were extensively intruded through the Jurassic rocks, and that other traps, very probably connected with these as centres of eruption, constitute a thick series resting with marked unconformity upon these Jurassic strata.

But overlying the Bedded Traps and, where these are absent, the rocks upon which they rest, is a marked band of most peculiar aspect, having, in contact with these traps, a very volcanic appearance, but one entirely different from theirs. Its predominant colours are deep red and pure white, but it is finely varied with purple, orange, greenish, brown and black or blue tints, even brighter and more strongly contrasted than those of the Jurassic beds. Its lowest stratum in junction with the uppermost of the trappean flows is a curiously mixed and mottled one, brecciated, concretionary on a large scale, in places containing small white quartz grains, but generally consisting of a pure chalk-white or variegated purple and lavender, unctuous, argillaceous, rock occasionally saline and speckled with white kaolin patches, giving it the appearance of an amygdaloid, sometimes to such a degree that it becomes undistinguishable from the purple trap found in several dykes among the Jurassic rocks.

Along the line of junction with the underlying Bedded Traps their uppermost layer is very commonly a greenish amygdaloid, also more or less generally concretionary, rusty or decomposed looking; instances occurring in which the concretions of the mottled rock have been found to exhibit an apparent passage towards their centres from one variety to the other, the cores being formed of rusty amygdaloid quite similar to that beneath. In other cases the lowest stratum of the mottled series or uppermost one of the trap is a pale greenish earthy trappean looking rock, not quite so concretionary as usual, with much of the external character of the mottled breccia, but containing yellowish green steatitic amygdala. Where these sub-tertiary beds rest on the Jurassic rocks the peculiar brecciated white bed is seldom strongly developed, but still is frequently present.

This breccia passed upwards within greater or less distance, as the bed is thick or thin, into gnarled and ponderous laterite of various red, black, brown and purple tints, either brecciated or of the brick-like character so well known elsewhere.* Its junction with the white rock below often shows rough stalactitic looking masses of the laterite vertically penetrating the lower bed all along the line of contact as if infiltrated from above. In the same group are other bands of laterite and some very coarse obliquely laminated white quartzose and ferruginous sandstone containing much of the white earth distinguishing the lower layer. Associated with these, but not always upon the same horizon exactly, are dull purple, brown and black, in some places highly carbonaceous, gypseous or pyritous shales sometimes containing numerous impressions of large and small *exogenous* and *endogenous* leaves. These occur also in fine flaggy pale lavender or white beds of the same group, but of uncertain place.

Apparently among gypseous reddish shales of this group a thin band was found to contain *Fasciolaria, Area, Nucula, Cyprina* and *Venus*, which are not, however, in such a state of preservation as to warrant more than an opinion at present that they may be of either cretaceous or eocene age, while some bones of large reptiles, including part of a skull, have been found in very similar shales and on what seems to be very nearly the same horizon.

Close above these some brown flaggy sandstones containing a few shark's teeth and shells and occasional beds of earthy orange mudstone begin to appear, and indicate the approach to others abounding in tertiary fossils.

The thickness of this group (the "Red—? New Red-sandstone" of Grant) varies much, from a mere band consisting of a few beds or only one, to a maximum, in some places, of between two and three hundred feet. Until the fossils have been examined, it is obviously difficult to say how much of this group may be of Tertiary age, if indeed it be not entirely so. It forms a marked basement to that series however, and where it, rests upon the Jurassics without the intervening trap its junction very commonly appears quite conformable, the line, however, being almost impossible to see when the gypsceous shales of the one group overlie those of the other.

TERTIARY FORMATION.

As the Tetiary rocks are still undergoing examination, they can be but slightly noticed here, although they form a large and important feature in the geology of Kutch.

Their principal development takes place in the southern half of the western side of the district, where they form wide rolling plains under which the beds undulate, wrapping round the western termination of the Jurassic and Trap formations, and appearing at intervals along the southern shore of the Runn, on the margin of at least one of its islands, and at a few spots in the eastern portion of the province.

They consist, as a mass, of rubbly shales interstratified with yellow mudstone bands, and thick beds of sand or s